

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BOLSHEVISM IN INDIA.

MENACE NOT SO GREAT AS IT WAS.

London, June 14.

The India Office declares that the Bolsheviks are doing their utmost to stir up trouble in India. Their agents are active throughout the East, and the general feeling of unsettlement affords a congenial atmosphere for propaganda.

It is well known that there exists in Moscow a special department for the direction of Bolshevik activities in the East outside the boundaries of Russia, and, whenever possible, native populations are incited against Western Governments who are represented as the embodiments of imperialistic and capitalistic greed. Britain is held up as the particular enemy.

The Indian Government is satisfied that if Bolshevism in India has not been killed it has been scotched, but the position calls for for alarmist measures but for a continuance of firm, wise and sympathetic rule.

It cannot be said that there is no menace to India from Bolshevism. It is in fact, however, by no means as great as it was. The invasions of Persia and Armenia may be partly ascribed to failure to bring about, as confidently predicted, the ruin of British rule in India.

The Indian Government is fully aware of these efforts, the machinery of the Moscow Committee is well known, and the Government of India is actively engaged in counter-measures and propaganda.

U.S. REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

"PICTURESQUE" NOMINATING SPEECHES.

Chicago, June 12.

The nomination speeches at the Republican Convention were additionally forcible and picturesque.

Governor Allen, in nominating General Wood, declared that he was the outstanding candidate and the best-known American Congressman.

Mr. Rodenberg likened Governor Lowden to Lincoln. For seven years the ship of State had been straining every timber and drifting in a sea of uncertainty, whilst the pilot had been confused and bewildered by strange voices and false lights.

Mr. Charles Wheeler, in presenting Senator Johnson, hailed him as the man who would scourge the last bosses from the Republican temple. Senator Johnson was a leader who knows so well how to wield the political cudgel that even party knaves were forced to play the game.

Mr. Willis, ex-Governor of Ohio, named Senator Harding, declaring that he was the man to save American institutions in these days "when Bolshevism and anarchy stalk fiery-eyed and militant across the planet and even dare to shake their bristly hair in our own country."

SENATOR HARDING CHOSEN.

Chicago, June 13.

Senator Harding of Ohio has been nominated Republican candidate for the Presidency.

EXPORT OF COAL.

A MONTHLY LIMIT FIXED.

London, June 14.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Frederick Hall, Mr. Bridgeman stated that in view of the rate of output and inland requirements, the Controller of Coal Mines, in agreement with representatives of the exporting districts, had fixed the total coal available for export from the United Kingdom at 1,750,000 tons monthly.

THE BRITISH BLOCKADE OF RUSSIA.

ITS REMOVAL ADVISED BY LABOUR DELEGATION.

London, June 13.

An interim report of the British Labour Delegation to Russia declares that the policy of intervention and the blockade are the worst evils afflicting Russia. There is a virtual famine among the urban population. Epidemics have swept the country owing to the absence of soap and disinfectants.

The report praises the successful efforts at reconstruction following the defeats of Generals Yudenitch, Koltchak, and Denikin which had to be abandoned owing to the resumption of hostilities with Poland, which provided new pretexts for the restrictions of individual liberty. These conditions cannot be changed while the war continues.

The report demands the removal of the last vestige of blockade and intervention and an unconditional recognition of the present Russian Government, which has proved its stability and has repeatedly shown its will to make peace. It has made vigorous efforts in the direction of economic reconstruction.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COUNCIL TO MEET IN PUBLIC.

London, June 14.

At the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations as regards Persia's appeal, it is understood that no unanimous decision was arrived at. With a view to effecting perfect concord between the representatives of Persia and the rest of the members of the Council, it was agreed that a separate meeting should be held between the Persian and French representatives, in the presence of Sir Eric Drummond, with a view to arriving at a unanimous decision.

It is officially announced that a public meeting of the Council of the League of Nations will be held in St. James' Palace on Wednesday morning. The subjects for discussion will be Persia and the repatriation of war prisoners in Siberia. The Persian Foreign Minister will, under the provisions of the Covenant, sit temporarily as a member of the Council.

THE GERMAN CABINET.

HERR MUELLER UNABLE TO FORM MINISTRY.

Berlin, June 13.

Herr Mueller has informed the President that he is unable to form a ministry. The President has summoned Herr Heinemann, leader of the right, to form a ministry.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

IMPERIAL NAVAL DEFENCE.

WHAT THE DOMINIONS THINK.

Ottawa, June 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balantyne, Minister of Naval Service, introducing the Naval Estimates, outlined the negotiations between the Dominions and the Admiralty regarding naval defence. He said following the Imperial War Conference of 1918, the Dominion Premiers submitted a Memorandum declaring that the proposals in a previous Admiralty Memorandum for a single Navy, at all times under central naval authority, was not considered practicable. The experience of the war had shown that a Dominion Navy, such as the Australian, could operate with the highest efficiency as part of a united Navy under one direction and command established after the outbreak of war. The Memorandum concluded that as the naval forces of the Overseas Dominions came to be developed it might be necessary hereafter to consider the establishment for war purposes of a Supreme Naval Authority, on which the Admiralty and Dominion would be represented.

JOAN OF ARC.

Rouen, June 14.

The Joan of Arc celebrations were most impressive. They were attended by world-wide deputations. General Petain represented King George, and a detachment of the Durham Light Infantry with band was given an ovation. M. Bignon, Chairman of the Council, General, in a speech, said the blood of Britain's sons amply atoned for the treatment of Joan. Nothing remains in the minds of both peoples but the memory of a glorious brotherhood in arms and the duty of future solidarity commanded by the dead.

RESTLESS TURKEY.

Constantinople, June 14.

The chaotic conditions and the high cost of living are creating much discontent amongst the population, and causing serious dissensions amongst political parties. There are frequent reports of plots to overthrow the Government.

A Greek patrol crossed the Maritza near Adrianople and the Turks threw them back. They occupied a position on the west bank. The casualties are not known.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

London, June 14.

It is officially announced that the Rev. Dr. Williams, Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Hensley Henson, have been appointed to the vacant see of Exeter. Dr. Smith Warrington is being transferred to Exeter, and the very Rev. Sir T.B. Strong is succeeding, at Ely, Dr. Williams, who has resigned.

GERMAN OIL-TANKERS.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURRENDERED BOATS.

Paris, June 13.

The Reparations Commission has approved a provisional arrangement for the distribution of the surrendered German oil-tankers. France obtains control of 17,000 tons; Belgium, 12,000 tons; and Italy, 9,000 tons. The United States opposed the assignment of vessels until American interests had been safeguarded.

THE BOLSHEVIK FIGHTING.

Constantinople, June 13.

General Wrangel has achieved his first objective by capturing Melitopol, with 5,000 prisoners, 27 guns and five armoured trains. General Wrangel's casualties were 500.

Warsaw, June 14.

It is officially announced that the Poles, in conformity with orders, have begun to evacuate Kiev, after destroying the bridges on the Dnieper. The evacuation is proceeding most orderly. The enemy attacking the rear guard has been repulsed with great loss.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

Melbourne, June 13.

The Prince of Wales has concluded his visit. He sails on Sunday for Sydney.

Later.

The Prince of Wales embarked on the Renown for Sydney. He was given an enthusiastic send-off. He motored through three miles of streets, lined with cheering crowds, to Port Melbourne. Replying to a farewell address, the Prince expressed deep appreciation for the kindness of his welcome and declared that he was absolutely fit after a week's holiday and is greatly looking forward to the remainder of his Australian programme.

JAPANESE-CHINESE INCIDENT.

Peking, June 13.

A semi-official statement says a collision has occurred between a Chinese gunboat and the Japanese garrison at Nikolaievsk. There are no details.

THE UNREST IN ITALY.

Rome, June 13.

Rebels attacked Valons, using captured Italian guns. The Italians, counter-attacking, repulsed their assailants, killing 200.

BREAD CONTROL.

London, June 13.

Speaking at Birmingham, Mr. Worthington, Minister of Food, said regarding bread that further control might be necessary.

ANOTHER IRISH OUTRAGE.

Limerick, June 13.

At Limerick, a party of armed men shot a policeman dead outside a hotel.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CAPT. FRYATT'S SHIP.

INDIGNATION OVER PROPOSED SALE.

London, June 14.

The indignation caused by the Government's decision to sell Capt. Fryatt's steamer, the Brussels, was reflected in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Replying to a question by Sir John Burcher, on the subject, Captain Stanley Wilson said the steamer was so badly damaged that nothing interesting remained of her. The Government had no use for her, but if sold she might be made of some use.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CHANGSHU DISTRESS.

Shanghai, June 15.

A report from Changsha states that the refugees of that city are in a pitiful state, and that their loss is estimated at over ten million dollars.

MINERS ON STRIKE.

Shanghai, June 15.

The workers of the Kailun mine in Tientsin, 19,000 in number, have gone on strike. They have not yet resumed work, but it is reported that a settlement is in view.

THE SHANGTUNG QUESTION.

Shanghai, June 15.

Telegraphic information from the Chinese Legation in Tokyo states that the Japanese Foreign Investigating Committee has decided to have the diplomatic negotiations with Chinese in regard to the Shantung question, from the beginning up to this time, put before the whole world, before fresh negotiations with China take place.

AN AMERICAN PROTEST.

Shanghai, June 15.

Owing to the police of Peking having done great damage to the property of the Fik Sci Po (said to be an American concern) the American Minister has made a protest to the Government demanding why the police destroyed property instead of taking legal proceedings against the paper when it was accused of having violated the Press Law.

(Other Telegrams on Pages 2, 4, and 5.)

AVIATION NOTES.

[BY "METEORITE"]

Aviation at this stage of its progress in the Colony is like a gift without a name, a gift whose qualities are estimated according to the values which the different observers find in it. To the military authorities it comes as an additional obstacle to the effectiveness of the screen of regulations designed to warn off any stray photographer who may display an unduly keen fancy for the beauties of the rather bleak surroundings in which these military "surprise packets" are situated. To the businessman working out his bill of freightage on a most economical basis, the aeroplane may not appeal to his sense of economics, though the time that can be saved by aerial carriage may be a factor of some weight in the long run. He will probably say that as he and his business have agreed with each other very well hitherto with the ordinary means of freight carriage, the aeroplane would not be a necessary adjunct to his business. This and other conservative views which have been given utterance in many quarters on the value of the aviation service to be shortly established for the Colony would be discouraging to any other person but Mr. Ricou whose illimitable confidence has achieved very promising results so far as the preparations for the establishment of the service are concerned.

The question now is what reception such a service will meet from the public, and the businessmen of the Colony. It was with the main object of securing the confidence of the public that the recent flight exhibitions at Repulse Bay were given. If the number of patrons on these occasions were an index to the confidence that has been gained, then any doubt as to the reception which the service will meet is out of the question; but it has to be remembered that those people who participated in the flying trips did so from a quest of the novel and adventure. The fare asked for would appear at first sight to be

excessive, but it was not apparently considered unduly so by the passengers, many of whom were heard to say that they found the experience that had been gained well worth the outlay. Views expressed thus would hardly be credited to people who are prepared to take on the idea of aerial travels as a serious business. And for this reason one cannot yet be prepared to venture on a prediction of the number of passengers which an aeroplane company here will secure when it settles down to the serious business of transportation of passengers. Of course, as has been remarked, there is something to be gained by securing the confidence of the public in exhibition flights, but when it comes to serious business, it will be found that the question of fares will be a great factor in the business of the Company.

It is also expressed in other views that a passenger or mail service between Hongkong and other ports of close proximity such as Macao and Canton, is of no great value in view of the short time taken by the regular steamers to complete the trip. Apart from the transportation of urgent freightage, it would be up to the Company in this case to bring the fare as near a figure as possible to that by steamer to make their inducements sufficiently attractive.

From one problem on to another the business of an aeroplane company here will have to pass along a course of handicaps. Time has worked marvels in getting the military people to grant slight concessions, and though these are limited to the general condition that flying should not be made above a moderate height when over the harbour, Captain Ricou has much to be thankful for, even though this restriction may one day involve him in a collision with the masts of one or other of our marine leviathans in the harbour!

One decided objection is still retained by the Government. It evidently feels that a monopoly in the carriage of the Colony's mails cannot be extended to a Company of the foreign composition of Mr. Ricou's. Accordingly the reply was in the negative when recently it was approached



SENATOR HARDING.

who has been adopted as Republican candidate for the United States Presidency.

BIG SHIPPING ACTION.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFFS.

In the suit brought by Wong Lung-son and Chan Tin-ling against Pong Chan, of Shanghai, the recovery of \$100,000 damages for the loss of a cargo of opium, the judgment of the court in favour of the plaintiffs with costs. In this case, Messrs. H.M. Boller and F.C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. G.R. Haywood) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Drummond and R.F. Bellis were for the defendants.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 3s. 5 1/2d.

THE WEATHER.

Barometer.—29.66. Temperature 2 p.m.—85 Humidity 2 p.m.—96.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

on the question of an aerial mail service between Hongkong and Hanoi, the capital of French Indo-China, via Haiphong. The French Government was favourably disposed towards the project, but this could not be said of the Hongkong Government.

The Handley Page commercial aeroplanes which have been supplied to the Chinese Government have been passing through their official tests under the severest weather conditions. The first machine successfully made its trial flight a gale and the second aeroplane was recently found whilst flying with 20 passengers on the occasion of its first official test. The cold was so intense at 6,000 ft. that the oil froze on the struts and wires, and a thermometer carried by a Chinese official sitting in the cockpit of the machine was broken.

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MILITARY ACTIVITY IN POMERANIA.

IS AN ARMY BEING HIDDEN?

The moment you arrive in Pomerania you feel the difference of the atmosphere from Berlin, says a correspondent of a Home paper. Quite a different political language is spoken—the same phrases and formulae that you find used in Hungary to-day, the same ignorance of all the political conditions save those of loyalty to the throne and State, age-long tradition and respect for authority, the same ignorance of all economic needs save those of landowners, the same intolerance and hatred for democratic ideas, and the same savage denunciation of them as of Bolshevism. Pomerania, as the holy place of Prussian militarist monarchism, is unchangeable, yet it is only a couple of hours' railway run from Berlin, in its eyes "a sink of Bolshevism and corruption," and Pomerania is armed to the teeth.

A couple of days ago the Inter-Allied Commission encountered quite by chance a park of 200 field guns on the waterside in the inner harbour. They had been lying there three weeks, and seem to have been destined for shipment to Konigsberg (East Prussia). No proper explanation as yet is forthcoming, but the guns are said to have been sent from Magdeburg.

Another illustration of this underground movement may be given: In the last few days the last of the Baltic troops in the big barracks that are the feature of this town and neighbourhood have been demobilised. Railwaymen tell me that these men, all first-class soldiers, have been drafted off in batches to neighbouring big estates. The town is full of stories, quite uncheckable, of great numbers of troops thus quartered on estates, of vast numbers of rifles, machine-guns, ammunition—by the way, not guns or aeroplanes secreted in even churches, and of an intricate field telephone system over the wide countryside to facilitate mobilisation.

Quite recently my attention, as an obvious Englishman, was drawn in the street to a motor-lorry laden with machine-gun parts and to another packed high with brand-new uniforms. "Where are they going?" exclaimed a workman, still in his worn-out field grey tunic, to me excitedly. Others pointed to the magnificent, unfinished, garrison church, which they declared was a magazine of military equipment.

What truth there is in all this it is impossible to say or to discover. The Inter-Allied Mission here is too understaffed to control Pomerania, and in any case it cannot employ espionage, but must work with and through German authorities. However well staffed and thoroughgoing it might be, it is beyond its power to conduct an effective search through these broad lands, villages, outlying mansions, woods, intersected everywhere by light railways and telephones.

Of designs for a war of aggression, of course, there is not the least probability. Of designs for a politico-military Putsch, when there is very little evidence. Reactionaries here are quite ready to admit an unexpected amount in conversation, but they insist that their aim is purely defensive—a defence against "Bolshevism." Wrongheaded and dangerous as their ideas are, they are quite sincerely held and not insincerely expressed, and to understand them you require to understand, in the historic sense, in light of centuries of tradition and training, the full ideology contained in the two words "Junkerdom" and "Militarism."

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

U.S. REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Chicago, June 12. At the Convention the nominations were accompanied with the usual tumultuous scenes. At the conclusion of Mr. Allen's speech nominating General Leonard Wood thousands of coloured Turkey feathers, the badge of General Wood's supporters, were loosed from the ceiling covering the delegates. The demonstration lasted for forty minutes. The convention ovated Mrs. Robinson, the late President Roosevelt's sister, who seconded General Wood and is the first woman to perform that function.

The National Convention Republican leaders are already speculating on the effect of adoption of the League of Nations on the chances of the party's success at the November elections. It is pointed out that the Republicans favour an international association providing for an instant general international conference whenever peace is threatened. The Republicans believe the United States can participate therein without compromising the national independence or involving it in a multitude of quarrels, the merits of which they may be unable to judge.

The first ballot resulted in the nomination of Wood, 237½; Lowden, 211½; Johnson, 133½; Sprout, 84 and Hoover, 54.

In the second ballot the four leaders were: Wood, 239½; Lowden, 259½; Johnson, 146; Sprout, 78½.

The third ballot resulted: Wood, 300; Lowden, 282½; Johnson, 148.

In the fourth ballot the voting was: Wood, 314½; Lowden, 298; Johnson, 149½.

The Convention adjourned until ten in the morning. Montreal, June 11. Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, condemned the Labour plank adopted by the Republican Convention, particularly the section of the plank providing for the settlement of strikes affecting public utilities, like railways and telegraphs, by a tribunal similar to that provided by the American Railroad Act.

ITALY'S TROUBLES.

Rome, June 12. The railwaymen of Livorno and Milan have struck against despatch of munitions to Poland. Violent demonstrations at Trieste protest against the despatch of troops to Albania, civilians and Arditi participating. Revolvers were fired and bombs thrown. An officer was mortally and two soldiers badly wounded in a fight near the Arditi camps. Troops restored order.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

London, June 12. The "Times" Paris correspondent calls attention to the Mosul dispute as typical of large numbers of questions that are poisoning Anglo-French friendship. He says the time has come to draw up a list of such questions with a statement of the minimum demands of each country and endeavour to reach a general agreement on the lines of the 1904 understandings on which bases the Entente Cordiale.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

London, June 12. Dr. Addison, interviewed, said it would be necessary to introduce another Housing Bill empowering local authorities to take over unoccupied houses and enlarging their powers to prohibit luxury buildings. The housing schemes hitherto submitted to the Ministry exceeded ten thousand with a total of three hundred thousand houses.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Berlin, June 12. Herr Ebert has entrusted Herr Mueller with the formation of a Cabinet. Herr Mueller conferred in the afternoon with Herr Crispian, the Independent Socialist leader. The Reichstag has twenty-two women deputies as compared with thirty-six in the National Assembly.

(Continued on pages 3 and 4.)

NOTICES.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1)

REVOLUTION IN MOSCOW.

Takin, June 10.

A newspaper learns that Moscow has wireless to Vladivostok that a counter-revolution has occurred in Russia, that Trotsky has been murdered, Lenin has fled and General Brusiloff has formed a new government. The foregoing item of news was published in Hongkong by the "Bulletin" on Friday.

London, June 14.

The report of revolution in Moscow is discredited here. It is pointed out that similar reports are frequent and have proved to be unfounded. Official circles in Paris are ignorant of the matter but it is stated that since the 11th inst. the French wireless stations have received only incomprehensible messages from Moscow.

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF EGYPTIAN PREMIER

Cairo, June 12.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate the Premier with a bomb this morning.

The Premier was motoring to his office when a powerful bomb was hurled at the car wounding the chauffeur and two passersby. The assailant fled pursued by a policeman who continued the pursuit though twice wounded by the assailant's automatic pistol. The assailant took refuge in a house where he was arrested. The Premier was somewhat shaken but carried on his duties. He described his escape as due to the direct intervention of Providence.

THE EMPIRE.

London, June 12.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute, Earl Selborne urged a lesson of the war was the necessity for settling plans of mutual and imperial defence beforehand. The ideal of the League of Nations could only be maintained if behind it was a British Empire determined to make it good and organised for the purpose. It was for each part of the Empire to settle for itself the manner and nature of its defence which should then be co-ordinated.

Lord Jellicoe, responding, said he found in the Dominions a great realisation of the fact that seapower was all in all to the British Empire. The use of the sea depended on the strength of the mercantile marine whose deeds in the war would never be forgotten. He urged the necessity for organising the naval defence of the Empire in which the views of all parts of the Empire must be consulted and he hoped that in the discussions which would take place in the near future no parochialism would be displayed.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, June 14.

The Council of the League of Nations met at St. James' Palace this afternoon to consider "inter alia" the situation created by the Bolshevik invasion of Persia. Sir Eric Drummond, secretary general, and Lord Curzon represented Britain, de Fleurbaey, France, and Prince Firouz, Persia; there were also representatives from Spain, Belgium, Japan, Italy, and Greece present. Doctor Nansen, who is charged with the repatriation of Allied prisoners in Siberia, was present in an advisory capacity.

Replying to Sir Harry Brittan, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the British Government had contributed £25,000 to the funds of the League of Nations last financial year. The Government had no information with regard to the amount subscribed or guaranteed by other nations.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

London, June 14.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Charles Palmer, Mr. Lloyd George said a definite date had not yet been fixed for the Spa Conference pending the constitution of the new German Government but it would probably be early in July.

LAWN TENNIS.

Arnhem, June 12.

In the Davis Cup doubles van Lennep and Diermerkoel beat Winslow and Raymond, 6-2, 7-5, 6-4.

PROFITEERING CHARGE FAILS.

New York, June 11.

The Federal Court has dismissed the charge of profiteering against the American Woollen Company brought by the Attorney-General, the Court sustaining the objection raised on behalf of the defendants that woollen goods did not constitute wearing apparel—the head under which the charge was brought.

NEW AMERICAN BONDS.

Washington, June 11.

The Treasury is considering the issue of 5½ and 6 per cent. Indebtedness Bonds of the amount of \$400,000,000.

(Continued on page 5.)

CHILD ADOPTION.

STATUTORY & PUBLIC
CONTROL.

The report of the Select Committee appointed by a conference held last November to discuss the question of child adoption was issued recently by the Associated Societies for the Care and Maintenance of Infants. The Committee was presided over by the late Duchess of Bedford, and included representatives of the London Country Council and various organisations of a national and local character.

The Committee state that the maintenance of natural ties and family life is essential to the well-being of the community, and that the adoption of children should be practised only in exceptional cases in which the separation of mother and child is virtually inevitable.

"No system of adoption," the Committee continued, "can in any appreciable degree diminish the number of illegitimate children to be dealt with, because very many of these children are unsuitable for adoption. In view of the disappointment that naturally follows the rejection of an application for adoption, the applicants may become a prey to unscrupulous persons who may offer to arrange adoptions with evil intentions."

"The adoption of a child is such a serious step that it should be regulated by statute. The relative rights and liabilities of the parties to the transaction and of the adopted child should be defined, and all adoptions should require the sanction of some judicial authority and be officially recorded."

"The formation of voluntary associations for promoting or effecting adoptions is undesirable, for the reason (amongst others) that their existence tends to encourage young mothers to part lightly with their children before their maternal feelings have been fully developed, and to increase immorality by fostering a sense of irresponsibility in the parents of illegitimate children. If and so long as such voluntary associations continue their activities they should be officially registered, and should be made subject to some form of public control."

The Committee also resolved that the Home Secretary be asked to receive a deputation urging him to introduce legislation in accordance with their conclusions.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

A DANISH PROPOSAL.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen learns that the Russian Trade Delegation has so far received no reply to the communication it addressed on April 21 to the San Remo Conference, in which the delegation urged the necessity of negotiations for the establishment of a formal agreement with the Allied Governments for the removal of obstacles to the resumption of trade with Russia, and requested that as the negotiations cannot be conducted in London, owing to the British Government's refusal to allow M. Litvinoff to enter Britain, another place, Allied or neutral, should be chosen.

Furthermore, inquiries in British official quarters here have failed to reveal any change in the deadlock brought about by the dispute over M. Litvinoff which is unaffected by the International Business Men's Conference, which is a Danish committee is trying to arrange in Copenhagen. A Danish representative has already gone to London with the text of an agreement concluded with the Russians, and will try to secure the attendance of British business men at the Conference for the purpose of establishing a banking or clearing house, with international capital, to finance trade with Russia, who would herself provide 25 per cent. of the cost of her purchases in gold, getting credit for the remaining 75 per cent.

For obvious reasons the Danes are anxious to get Allied co-operation in their plans, and so to assure Copenhagen a prominent share in the Russian trade, but in any case it is apparent that no such schemes or conferences can take the place of the long-delayed negotiations between Russian and Allied representatives for the formal raising of the blockade. Nevertheless, goods are already reaching Russia via an Estonian port against payment in gold.

NOTICES

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1850TELEPHONE
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AGENTS FOR

CHUBB'S

LOCKS & SAFES.

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YOUR VALUABLES AND PAPERS

By Using

CHUBB'S DETECTOR LOOKS

THE

BEST LOCKS

EVER MADE.

IT IS EASIER FOR THE BURGLAR

TO BREAK THE DOOR

THAN VIOLATE A DETECTOR LOCK.

CHUBB'S

NEW PATTERN

LOCKING BAR

CANNOT BE

WRENCHED OFF.

MADE FOR

GODOWNS.

THORNE'S OLD VAT

"No. 4"

SCOTCH WHISKY

We strongly recommend this Whisky. The Vat was started in 1811 by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and the Whisky has been known as Old Vat, No. 4, ever since.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

HEALTH against SICKNESS



By taking our "HOPPER BRAND" M. A. CARROT PASTE STARK, FEE-SO-DIA, VERMIZELLA, or other brands of soups, you will have a complete meal of any kind of soup, in all our products, being manufactured from First of the Best Quality and under the supervision of the HOPPER BRAND, can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH and STRENGTH.

Large quantities have been reported in various parts of the world. Your esteemed Orders will receive prompt and careful attention. Terms moderate, especially for Agents.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong, Nos. 47 & 48 Canton Road Central. Tel. No. 2379.
BRANCH OFFICE: Shanghai, Nos. 426 & 431 Nanking Road.
FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, and Shanghai, No. 71 South Broadway Road.

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HOUSE & OFFICE FURNISHING,

"HOP CHEONG" Service symbolises with Sterling Quality, ultimate Economy and Guaranteed Satisfaction. Try it to prove it.

A.C.E.A.L'S PAINTS FOR SALE

Telephone No. 654. HOP CHEONG 55, Queen's Road Central.
Manufacturers & Exporters of High Grade Furniture.

ENGLISH BATHING CAPS.

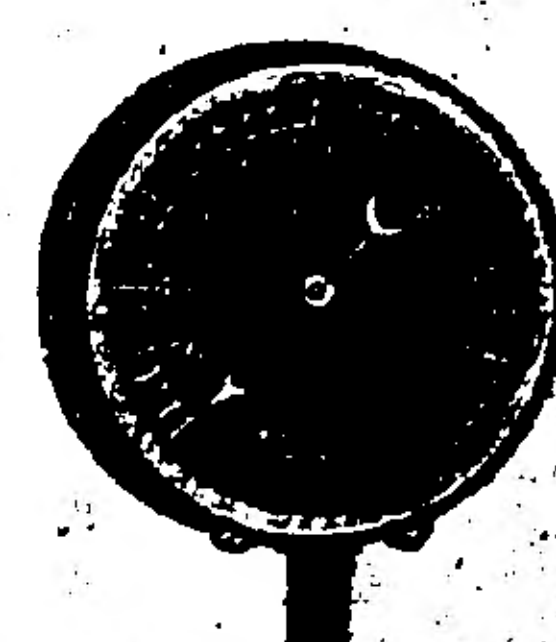
A NEW STOCK OF THE ABOVE IN
VARIOUS COLOURS IS JUST TO HAND.

Tel. 345. THE PHARMACY Tel. 345.

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22, Queen's Road Central.

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UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

York Building

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MARIE TEMPEST FAREWELL!

OPENING TO-MORROW UNDER PATRONAGE OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY STUBBS

Thursday, June 17th
Friday, June 18th
Saturday, June 19th

"THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE,"
"THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY,"
"OUTCAST."

at 9.15
at 9.15
at 9.15

Plans at MOUTRIE'S.

Prices: Season Tickets ... \$9.00
of Reserved Seats ... 4.00
admission Unreserved Seats ... 2.00

THE ARABS AND THE CALIPHATE.

SULTAN'S CLAIMS DENIED.

The Times correspondent writes from Cairo, on April 28, as follows:—

Yesterday I had the following highly interesting conversation with the Emir Abdullah, brother of the Emir Feisal:—

Talking of the future of the Hedjaz and the rest of the Arab countries, he pointed out that the signal for the revolt against the Turks and the first real bid for independence was made by the Hedjaz, which, thanks to the support given by the British Government, succeeded in wresting the Holy Places of Islam from the Turkish yoke, and in giving the necessary impetus to the population of Jezirah-el-Arab—that is, Syria and Mesopotamia, and the Arabian peninsula—in their claim for independence.

As a result, the Hedjaz, should really be looked to by the peoples in question as their head.

To-day, however, unfortunately there was a tendency to disregard the Hedjaz, owing to its relative commercial and economic insignificance, and for each of the entities forming the Jezirah-el-Arab to want to stand by itself.

In his opinion, a detached condition was a mistake. The population of Syria was, it is true, made up of elements professing different faiths, but the Moslem element is numerically predominant, and while the whole population might not accept it immediately, there was every prospect that it would eventually accept Arab domination.

Indeed, there was no reason why each entity should not be internally independent, and be left to work out its own particular form of government, but for the purposes of mutual protection and because all have so much in common, socially, economically, and linguistically, they should form a confederation of Arab States, which might in time become the much-dreamed-of Arab Empire.

It was not true that his father, the King of the Hedjaz, sought to obtain for himself the direction of the confederation. On the contrary, he was quite prepared that the various States should elect their own head. Whether this head was in Baghdad, Damascus, the Nejd, or Mecca did not matter much, in his opinion. The important point was that these States should be linked together in a confederation.

THE FOUR QUALIFICATIONS. This naturally led up to the subject of the Caliphate, which, the Emir said, was the crux of the whole situation. At present he considered that there was no Caliph. Four conditions qualifying for the Caliphate were that the holder should be of the family of the Korish, should be in possession of the Holy Place, should hold the Abwab-el-Haramain, that is, Damascus and the routes from Mesopotamia to the Holy Places—and should have adequate temporal power to maintain his position.

Whether Turkey remained at Constantinople or not mattered little for the Sultan to-day did not possess even one of the four necessary qualifications. The Caliphate had been held by him because it had been wrested from the descendants of the Prophet by the Turks by "the power of the sword." This was contrary to Moslem traditions, in fact, it ran counter to the precepts of the Prophet. The Emir recalled that there were two distinct elements amongst Mahomet's followers—the Muhagireen, that is, the members of his own tribe who accompanied him in his flight, and the Ansar, who are the inhabitants of Medina who had first been converted to his flag and fought for him.

After his death, Ansar claimed to be entitled to choose a Caliph because they had gained it by right of the "power of the sword," but the general decision of the people was that the sword did not confer this right, but that the succession should remain with the Korish, and accordingly Abu Bakr, who was of that family and the father of Mahomet's wife, became the first Caliph or "successor."

That, furthermore, the Caliph must be a member of the Korish was confirmed by the existence of a Hadith (authoritative traditional interpretation of the law) of Mahomet to the effect that "the Caliphate must remain in the Korish family as long as there are two members still living." The Emir's opinion therefore was that it was for the Moslems to select as Caliph that member of the Korish who in addition had at least the qualifications of possessing the Holy Places (Mecca and Medina) and adequate temporal power.

THE SULTAN'S CLAIMS.

When reminded of the recent visit to England of the Indian Caliphate deputation, details of which he said he had read in *The Times*, Emir Abdullah considered that in insisting on the retention of the Caliphate by the Sultan of Turkey they should have insisted that Great Britain should return to him his temporal power, which was only one of the essential qualifications by virtue of which he had previously asserted his claim to be considered Caliph. They might, if they liked, still look upon the Sultan of Turkey as Caliph, but he pointed out that it was not until after Abdul Hamid had been for some time on the Throne that the prayers offered in any of the mosques referred to him as Caliph.

In his opinion the Arab world, which was the more numerous section of the Moslem community, would never consent, especially now, when he had lost his temporal power and the possession of the Holy Places and of the Abwab-el-Haramain, to recognize the Sultan of Turkey, even if he remained at Constantinople as Caliph. The reason was the competence of the Sultan to hold the Caliphate was not questioned before in this public manner was purely and simply that those who now protested had been under the Turkish yoke and dared not raise their voices. To-day the situation was completely changed, and the people concerned no longer laboured under the disability, and now asked that the question should be decided according to the principles laid down from the earliest days of the Moslem era according to the words of the Prophet.

ABDULLAH'S POLITICAL GIFTS. The Emir, it should be pointed out, is the second son of the King of the Hedjaz, whose eastern Army led the victorious campaign of the Arabs against Turkey. He is about 40 years of age, of medium height and easy carriage, a pleasing presence, and a trim brown beard.

He was educated at Constantinople, where he and his father were kept virtually as prisoners until the Constitution was declared and his father became Emir of Mecca in 1908. Abdullah sat as Deputy for Mecca in the Ottoman Parliament, and has been generally recognized as a man of keen intellect, wide culture, and high intelligence. He certainly impresses one as a man of considerable ability. His qualifications in this respect have marked him from the outset to be his father's right-hand man, for which reason his views certainly merit consideration.

Throughout the interview, which I have endeavoured to reproduce in his own words, the

AUSTRIAN FLOUR FOR ENGLAND.

VIENNA DELEGATION IN LONDON.

With a view to stimulating trade between this country and Austria a second party of representatives of Austrian manufacturers arrived in London recently. The first party came to England in February and was extremely gratified by what it was able to accomplish. The present party is larger, consisting of 34 in all. These include two women, interested in dresses, blouses, and other fashion goods. Dr. Pistor, secretary of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce, who headed the last delegation, is again in charge of the party, the members of which are entirely drawn from Vienna. Most of them had business connections here before the war.

In conversation with a representative of *The Times*, Dr. Pistor emphasized the fact that the financial proceeds of the visit would be entirely devoted to the purchase of those raw materials of which Austrian manufacturers stand chiefly in need, such as textiles and leather. It was not intended that these things should be used for the manufacture of articles for export to England, but to supply the wants of Australia itself and to re-establish the shipping trade with South Africa and South America. Frozen meat and lard are other commodities in which it is hoped to do business. The party brought with them 20 car loads of samples valued at £60,000, as compared with two car loads on the last visit, and basing their policy on their experience on that occasion, instead of bringing mainly luxury goods, they have confined themselves largely to such things as electrical machinery, scientific instruments, and various kinds of furniture, of which there is a lack in this country. Premises for the exhibition of the goods have been secured at 47 and 48 Berners-street, and the heavier goods will be shown at Douglas Wharf, Putney.

Speaking of the industrial situation in Austria, Dr. Pistor said there were some indications that it was beginning to improve. The workmen's and manufacturers' associations were working more closely together, and the production of goods was increasing. The lack of coal was the chief difficulty in the way of development, and he hoped that through the good offices of Sir W. Goode the situation in that respect would be gradually improved.

Another scheme for developing trade with Austria is projected by Mr. de Lysle, who has had a good deal to do with the business side of the Austrian visits. He is organizing a company with a capital of a million to take over Austrian factories of various kinds, and to introduce British methods and labour in them. Development of the shipping on the Austrian rivers with concrete ships, one part of the scheme which also includes the export of Austrian flour, the supply of which was to this country for the manufacture of the daintiest kinds of cakes has been stopped since the beginning of the war.

Emir spoke with calm dignity, moderation, and conviction, and the fact upon which he seemed to desire to lay stress was that in talking of an Arab confederation and of the Caliphate his aims were wholly altruistic, in that what he wanted to see was a united Arab nation under an Arabian Caliph, who would be elected in accordance with traditions, but he realized that the possession of temporal power was probably in these days the most important of the four conditions.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The Extra Gymkhana Meeting of the season will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, the 19th, June 1920 commencing at 4 p.m.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16th.—
TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.
SATURDAY, JUNE 19th.—
TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 20th.—
Orchestral Concerts during
Tiffin and Afternoon.

FLYING—SUNDAY, June 20th.

(Weather permitting)
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

Tickets for flights and full particulars may be obtained at the Hongkong Hotel Main Office, or at Repulse Bay Hotel.

J. H. TAUGART,
Manager.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on June 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1920
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
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System Reservoir	115.11	115.11

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1919	1920
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
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System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
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System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

	1919	1920
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
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System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1920
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
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STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

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System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

	1919	1920
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
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System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11
System Reservoir	115.11	115.11

The Government Engineer's Report also that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CREDIT 3 PER CENT 1920 UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Local Manager of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to inform the Public that subscriptions for above French Loan are opened to-day in its office, 5 Chater Road, and will be closed on the 15th of June, at 12 noon.

5% Premium Bonds of Frs. 500 each are issued at the price of Frs. 485.—only.

Interest at 5% will run from the 15th of June.

The Bonds are non-convertible before 1940 and redeemable in 75 years by means of drawings (EIGHT DRAWINGS A YEAR) purporting yearly Frs. 20,000,000.—the first prize of each being ONE MILLION FRANCS.

ROUET DE JOURNAL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

Messrs. Lammett Bros. are instructed to sell

THE STEAMSHIP "JEHANGIR"

Now lying in the Harbour of Hongkong under an Order of the Court

By

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

MONDAY

The 28th. day of June 1920

at 3 o'clock p.m.

IN ONE LOT

At their Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street

The ship is a British ship registered at Hongkong of 5200 tons Gross and of 3360.71 Registered tonnage and was built by W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton.

For particulars to view apply to Messrs. Lammett Bros., the Auctioneers.

For Further particulars. Apply to

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Building,

or to

Messrs. LAMMETT BROS.,

The Auctioneers, Duddell Street.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday the 19th. June 1920.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Wines and Spirits

comprising:—

60 cases Australian Hook

Claret "Medoc"

20 " Champagne "Duc de Monaco"

60 " Champagne "Charles Heidsieck"

20 " Salamander Cognac 3 stars

50 " Salamander Cognac, 5 Burgundy

20 " Sherry (various brand)

20 " Dry & Old Tom Gin

14 " Oorlam Gin Etc. Etc. Etc.

N. B.—A large quantity of the above will be sold without reserve.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMETT BROS., Auctioneers.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THREE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. —

WANTED.

WANTED.—JUNIOR CLERK. Chinese, for first class Life Insurance Company. Must be good typist and have a fair knowledge of English. Apply, stating qualifications, experience and references, and salary expected under Box No. 374 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—A young Portuguese assistant for a British Firm. Reply to Box No. 373 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET. On ground floor St. George's Building, facing Ice House Street, large and commodious area with two large show windows, suitable for Shipping Offices or Store and Show-Rooms. Apply Shewan Tomes & Co.

NOTICE.

THE CATHOLIC MEN'S CLUB,

GARDEN ROAD,

will be opened by

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP D. POZZONI

on

Wednesday, 16th June, at 9 p.m.

It is hoped that all Members, and British Catholics intending to become Members, will endeavour to be present. Members may bring their lady friends on Wednesday evening.

The General Committee specially hope that there will be a large attendance of Catholic members of the Naval and Military forces, for whom the Club is primarily being opened.

A musical programme is being arranged.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. Lab Ven Kee to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, & Friday, the 17th. & 18th. June 1920.

commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towkwoy periods comprising:—

3-coloured, 3-coloured, blue & white bowls, plates, vases, incense burners, figures, pictures, snuff bottles, ornaments, flower pots, screens, plaques, etc. etc.

Very fine gold inlaid bronze vase, Sung.

Very fine green jade incense burner.

Very fine celadon vase, Sung.

Very fine white "Goddess of Mercy," Ming.

Very fine jade inlaid pictures, Kienlung.

Also

A Few Pieces of Sochow Redwood Ware.

N. B. The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Wednesday, the 16th. inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMETT BROS., Auctioneers.

FAREWELL OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS

MARIE TEMPEST

Thursday, June 17th, "THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE."

Friday, June 18th, "THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY."

Saturday, June 19th, "OUTCAST." nighty at 9.15.

BOOK AT MOUTRIE'S.

SEATS FOR THE SERIES OF THREE PLAYS 5p.00.

RESERVED SEATS \$4.00. UNRESERVED \$2.00.

REMINGTON SELF-STARTER

IS THE MOST IMPORTANT TIME AND LABOUR SAVING FEATURE EVER PLACED ON THE CORRESPONDENCE

TYPEWRITER.

MUSTARD & CO.

Tel. No. 1186

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Announcement of New China Office

In order to give customers in the Orient quick, convenient, and dependable service, we have opened a new branch office at Nantung Building, 22 Kiuksang Road, Shanghai.

This office is in charge of Gilbert L. Robinson, who comes to Shanghai with an intimate knowledge of manufacturing conditions, and every facility of leading American Steel Manufacturers for assisting users of all iron and steel products.

As our Member Companies' annual output producing capacity is in excess of 12,000,000 tons annually we are in position to handle the largest requirements as well as to quote fair prices.

Inquiries should include exact specifications, giving quantities desired, particulars as to size, weight, packing, country of destination, etc., and purposes for which the materials are required.

Consolidated Steel Corporation

SOLE EXPORTER OF THE COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS OF

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL CO.
BRIER HILL STEEL COMPANY SHANGHAI STEEL WORKS COMPANY
CAMBRIA STEEL COMPANY THE IRON & STEEL COMPANY
LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY WHITAKER GLASSER CO.
LUKENS STEEL COMPANY YONGTOWN SHEET & TUBE CO.
MIDVALE STEEL & PIPE CO.

165 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

BRANCH OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES IN

San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans; Montreal and Toronto; St. John's, Newfoundland; Mexico City, Havana; Managua, Bogota, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Lima; Santiago and Valparaiso, London, Copenhagen, Christiania; Barcelona, Milan, Johannesburg, Calcutta, Shanghai, Sydney, Wellington.

Tel. 1036.

Tel. 1036.

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION

FOR PRIVATE CAR OWNERS

THIS IS OUR NEW SPECIALITY.

CARS GARAGED in TOWN - \$30 per month.

CARS GARAGED at PRAYA EAST or

WANCHAI - \$20 per month.

THESE PRICES INCLUDE CLEANSING AND ORDINARY GARAGE DUTIES.

EXILE GARAGE

30 & 32, Des Voeux Road Central.

Tel. 1036.

HONGKONG.

Tel. 1036.

LABOUR HOUSING BILL.

RAISING THE GENERAL STANDARD.

The text of the Housing Bill, introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Tyson Wilson and supported by Mr. John Davidson, Mr. Myers, Mr. Charles Edwards, Mr. Thomas Shaw, and Mr. Tootill, was issued recently. Its general object is to provide one statute with respect to the housing of the working classes in England and Wales. The Bill proposes, among other things—

1. To subject the administration of local authorities to stricter supervision and control, and to strengthen the hands of the medical officers of health.

2. To extend the cases in which there are to be implied conditions as to the reasonable fitness of premises for habitation in all respects.

3. To prevent the unfair sale of premises which are unfit for habitation.

4. To prevent the raising of rents under certain circumstances, and to render rent irrecoverable in certain cases.

5. To restrict the issue of ejectment orders.

6. To raise the general standard of housing by requiring that all new houses shall come up to a certain standard, and that the standard and condition of existing houses shall be taken into consideration by local authorities in connexion with periodical housing schemes.

7. To enable regulations to be made by the Minister of Health with respect to the sleeping (and other) accommodation to be supplied for domestic servants and shop assistants.

8. To provide for the proper accommodation of workmen away from their homes.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

BRITISH COAL INDUSTRY.

London, June 12.

The "Daily Telegraph" says the Government Coals Bill is completed and will be introduced in the House of Commons next week. It provides for the establishment of a Mines Department of the Board of Trade headed by a Secretary of Mines who will be supported by an Advisory Committee composed of coalowners, miners and others concerned and including doctors, while subordinate committees will be appointed for each pit.

THE FOOD SITUATION.

London, June 12.

The "Daily Telegraph's" agricultural correspondent forecasts that a European bread shortage in 1921 is unjustified by the facts. He points out that recent reports from America and Canada are more encouraging than a month ago and he believes that American exports equal those of recent years. The winter-sown crops of Britain, Austria, Belgium and Egypt are progressing and the writer hopes that some Indian wheat will also be available.

GASWORKERS ON STRIKE.

Melbourne, June 12.

The gasworkers have struck and the supply is the lowest. The electricians threaten to strike to-morrow, stopping light and power supplies.

PARLIAMENT BUSY.

London, June 14.

Mr. Bonar Law announced an Autumn session was inevitable.

AMERICAN CUP.

New York, June 11.

The Vanitie defeated the Resolute a second time in a 39 mile trial by 23 seconds.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

Berlin, June 11.

Prior to embarking for Japan, Herr Solf, interviewed, said he believed he would be able to establish most useful relations with Japan with which Germany had no conflict of interests, now that Shantung was eliminated. Herr Solf's fellow-passengers included seven German missionaries and a number of traders.

NEW PLEAS FOR PEACE.

DR. C. T. WANG'S APPEAL.

In a telegram despatched to the Governments of the North and South, Dr. C. T. Wang, one of the Chinese delegates of the World Peace Conference at Versailles, deprecates the general weakening of China's national vitality as a result of the long-continued internal strife between North and South, much to the disappointment of China's friends, but to the great satisfaction of the proverbial "fisherman."

Then, he says, to translate freely, that during his fight for the case of China at the Peace Conference in Paris, he was often confronted with certain embarrassing questions put by foreign delegates: "Why is the Chinese foreign policy so changeable? Why should the same Government make a most harmful international agreement with great pleasure, and then send delegates to ask for its cancellation, three months later? What a strange inconsistency there is from the international viewpoint, when we remember that in all international dealings China is always supposed to represent an indivisible entity, internationally unknown."

"From this inconsistent attitude," Dr. Wang continues, "foreigners naturally inferred that we Chinese had not yet fully awakened to national consciousness besides lacking co-

operative spirit and self-governing capacity. In view of these bad impressions, rightly or wrongly formed, it was difficult to expect foreign friends to give strong support to our case. After all, we ourselves are to blame."

"Recently, the question of direct negotiation with Japan on the Shantung question constituted a very important point of controversy between North and South, and presented a great obstacle to the reopening of the peace parley at Shanghai. Now, fortunately, the Northern Government has withheld its consent to direct negotiation, and has been making preparations for bringing up the Shantung question before the League of Nations. With the removal of that great obstacle, the North has come nearer than ever to the South in regard to foreign policy."

"The time, therefore, has come for re-opening the peace parley. It is now imperative to stop further quarrels. North and South are after all in the same boat. Nothing short of a united front will show strength. Diplomatic success largely, if not entirely, depends upon domestic tranquillity. In short, we must put our house in order first."

In conclusion, Dr. Wang says: "It hurts me to reflect on our bitter experience at Paris; it is, therefore, my earnest hope that in the coming International Conference our delegates will never again experience the same embarrassment that I have mentioned."

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CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship

"SATSUMA"

having arrived from New York via ports, on 12th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 18th inst. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within 30 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after June 19th 1920 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
Barber Steamship Line, Inc.
Operating Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1920.

CUMBERLAND MANSION'S BIG BELL.

The well-known Cumberland mansion, Highmore Tower, Wighton, has been purchased privately by Mr. William Story, chairman of the Wighton Council. The purchase does not include the fine carillon of ten bells or the monster striking bell, Great Joe, 7ft. 6in. diameter. This is the biggest bell in any private residence in the kingdom, and was frequently heard twelve miles away. The bells will be dismantled.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

S. S. "WEST CONOR"
From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA, KORE & SHANGHAI.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on June 16th at 2 p.m. and June 17th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 17th, will be subject to rent.

No fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"LOWTHER CASTLE"

From NEW YORK

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 10 a.m. by Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From SEATTLE

THE Steamship

"WEST JENA"

having arrived from Seattle via ports on 10th June 1920 consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 11 a.m. on 17th June, 1920, by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after June 17th, 1920 will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Agents.
1st floor, Powell's Building,
12, Des Voeux Road, Ctl.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1920.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MONTAGUE"

having arrived from Portland, Oregon via ports, on the 14th, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 19th by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after the 21st, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
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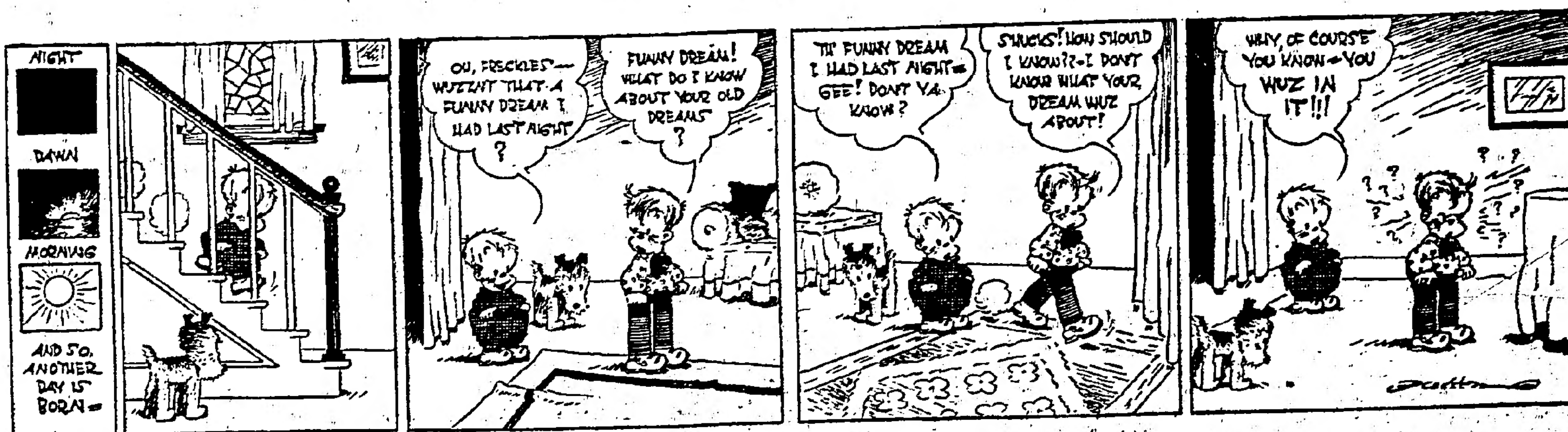
THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1920.

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BIRTH.

LUHRS.—On the 15th June, at 139, the "Farm," the Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. Van Gennep Luhrs, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1920.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Were its import not quite so tragic, the news of the past few days relating to China would be almost comic, but as the condition of a country and people is involved it is seriously important. To go back for a short distance we find that the Military Government of Canton has passed out of the old hands in which it was. Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ting-fang and Tang Shao-yi have left the Canton crowd for good, but they are just now in Shanghai posing as the representatives of the South who are willing to meet the delegate for the North at a peace conference. And we are told that they have already had several informal meetings with Wang T'ang, but whilst they are so engaged urgent telegrams are sent from Canton to Peking and Shanghai stating that these three men have no right at all to speak for the South because they are no longer members of the Military Government and are not even recognised by it. The Shanghai "Peace Conference" has indeed been through some farcical episodes, but none more so than this.

And if we look for a moment at the actual relationship existing between the north and south we find nothing pleasing. Fighting of a very serious nature has again broken out, in which it would appear that the South has been victorious. At least, they have managed to capture the important city of Changsha and to pillage it, and, according to a wire received in Hongkong yesterday, they have interfered with a foreign ship, have killed a Japanese and otherwise made their presence felt. The northern "generals" seem to have chosen the better part of valour and have quarrelled and made retreat while their own personal safety was not in jeopardy. But the point about this fighting is not so much who is winning or losing but why they are fighting at all. If anyone can satisfactorily explain that they will indeed be clever. We all know the story of South v. North and how military commanders on both sides have followed policies devoid of all sound reasoning, and it is a little tiring to think that China is still doomed to nonsense of this kind. One of the telegrams from Shanghai yesterday stated that "the two Commissioners despatched by the Ministry of War have completed their investigation into the original cause of the conflict between the Southern and Northern troops in Hunan and a report has been wired to Peking." If it is expected by any that the Commissioners discovered anything beyond the usual petty personalities and a desire by both sides to indulge in a little more pillaging and plundering, then they are doomed to disappointment. The situation just now seems to be going from bad to worse. In Canton there is by no means any proper control of affairs either from the civil or military point of view, and in Peking much the same can be said. As day succeeds day there is a monotonous repetition of names and futile attempts, either honest or dishonest, to bring about the much-needed change but in actual accomplishment there is little indeed that is ever achieved. Well-wishers of China, and we count ourselves among them, might be forgiven a little despair at ever seeing an improvement until there is brought to bear the more direct influence of outside and disinterested parties. On grounds of principle we are averse to such, but it would appear to be the only source from which could be drawn a better and progressive administration.

As has been frequently stated before, the whole trouble would seem to lie in the fact that the military caste has obtained so firm a grip on things that they are in a position to wring from the Government (both Peking and Canton) practically everything they want. China's finances are in a sorry plight and there can be little hope for improvement until the present clique in power are thoroughly ousted by men who have more civic conscience and better ideas as to what the real functions of government are. Foreign Powers have been looking for a long time to see something eventuate in this direction, and have shown a patience that might have been better if it had been a little shorter. Too often have they been ready to come to China's aid with funds and it can legitimately be asked whether China would not have done better if she had been forced to rely more upon herself. It is high time that she learned how. Too much spoon-feeding is not conducive to efficient self-management, and the truth of this has been illustrated of late years in regard to the Celestial Republic. The hope of China still lies as it did in 1911, in the Young China party and although things move so slowly as to seem almost imperceptible, signs are not wanting now and again to prove that it is the younger generation who will eventually do most for their perplexed and struggling country. One prays for a speedy justification of that hope.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

U. S. REPUBLICAN'S CHOICE.

The news that Senator Warren G. Harding has been chosen as the Republican candidate for the U. S. Presidency indicates that the unexpected has happened. Less than a week ago, Major General Wood, Governor Lowden and Senator Hiram Johnson were regarded as "the big three" in the contest, and the supporters of each were confident of victory at the Convention. The fact, however, was that the best claims of any of the three did not amount to much more than a quarter of the total number of delegates on their strength on the first poll, and as it takes a majority to nominate, it was felt in well-informed quarters that there were strong prospects of a deadlock. There was an unusually large number of uninstructed delegates, and thus it was that when the Convention met in Chicago there was considerable talk of "dark horses," in which connection the names of ex-President Taft, Mr. Hughes (who was beaten by President Wilson in the last Presidential election) and Senator Harding were freely mentioned. What appears to have happened is that there was a deadlock, and that Senator Harding has been adopted as a compromise candidate. How far this nomination of a man who has not figured so prominently as other aspirants will affect the chances of the party when the election comes, we should not care to say, though the choice may be reckoned on as likely to give the Democrats greater confidence in the result. It is interesting to record that the Republican nominee is a newspaper proprietor and that he is extremely popular in the State which he represents—namely, Ohio. We believe that some ten years ago he was the Republican nominee for the Governorship of Ohio, but that he was defeated. He now becomes the central figure in American politics.

WHAT OF THE DEMOCRATS?

With the Republican choice decided, interest will now begin to be riveted on the forthcoming Democratic Convention. If there were difficulties in forecasting the probable Republican nominee, what shall be said regarding the Democratic choice? President Wilson, we may take it, will not come forward again. He is at the moment, undeservedly we think, in rather bad odour with his countrymen, and even the Democrats themselves are not likely to bring him forward, however much they may believe in his honesty of purpose and integrity. There was at one time considerable talk about Mr. McAdoo as a possible candidate, but he has since made it clear that he would not accept nomination, whilst his relationship, by marriage, to President Wilson would tend at present to minimise his chances if he did come forward. The Hoover boom appears to have died down somewhat, whilst the same fate seems to have overtaken the propaganda for several other members of the Wilson Cabinet. There is, of course, still one outstanding figure in the Democratic ranks; we refer to William Jennings Bryan. He has made more than one effort to secure the Presidency but has never succeeded. We doubt if he would come forward now. In spite of his rather idealistic and pacifist views, he still has a very strong following in the party and is said to exercise more influence over the rank and file than any other man. The probability, we should say, is that the Democrats will eventually also decide on a "dark horse," though a contest between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Harding would be intensely interesting.

PLAYING IN THE STREETS.

Whilst we have no particular love for motor-cyclists and do not by any means think that the streets were made solely for them, we should like to take note of the complaint made by the writer of yesterday's letter regarding the manner in which children make use of the streets as playgrounds. The practice is all too common, both in Hongkong and in Kowloon as well. But is it the kiddies' fault, after all? They must play somewhere, and we are sure that they do not use the streets out of preference. When we see groups of little children in charge of snails playing about in the gutters and under dirty verandahs (European youngsters principally), we feel heartily sorry for them. The Chinese children of the poorer classes, unhappily, have little time in which to play, for they are pressed into labour whilst in the tenderest years of life. The

DAY BY DAY.

WHERE MONEY IS THE MEASURE OF WORTH, THE WRONG PERSONS ARE ALWAYS UPPERMOST.

Saltan Faxier was to-day fined \$5 for failing to register himself on arrival in the Colony.

Yesterday's health return shows three cases of plague (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of small pox. All the sufferers were Chinese.

The many friends of Mr. J. T. Shaw will be interested to know that he will soon be joining the ranks of the Benedictines. The bride, Miss Mildred Olive Broadbank, of Harrogate, is travelling to Hongkong via the United States, where she has numerous relatives.

There arrived in the Colony from Singapore, by the s.s. Nile, Sir Raymond Dennis, K.B.E., founder and joint managing director of Messrs. Dennis Bros., of Guildford, the famous motor transport firm. He is on a world tour in the interests of the Company.

By the s.s. Ecuador there left the Colony yesterday, for the United States, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Routh and children. During his stay in the Colony, Mr. Routh, who was head of the local branch of Connell Bros., took a keen interest in the American Red Cross Chapter and he was also an enthusiastic basketball player, captaining the team which won the local League championship.

With regard to the petition from the warders of Victoria Gaol in regard to pay, we desire to make it clear that no action on the part of the Government has caused its withdrawal. In point of fact, the petition, although its text was published in a contemporary, has never been sent to the C. S. P. It will be forwarded to H. E. the Governor for consideration.

A ricksha coolie brought before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning for demanding an extortionate fare, said that he was only thanking his passenger for giving him three cents over the proper fare which in the present case was five cents. It was established in evidence that he wanted ten cents and not being able to obtain that sum he gave his passenger some choice gems from the Hakka dialect. A fine of \$2 was inflicted.

Sergeant Doring brought off a fine opium seizure yesterday when he searched No. 41 Wellington Street, which information had previously stated to be an illicit shop for the traffic in illegal opium. Four hundred taels of prepared and 136 taels of raw opium were the extent of the seizure, which was found concealed in a chest of drawers and on the person of a Chinese, who was arrested. This man was to-day fined \$500, or six months, by Mr. N. L. Smith.

Madame Silvestri and Signor Amelias gave a very successful concert at the Club de Recreio last night to a large audience. The former gave several pleasing selections from the works of Leoncavallo, Mascagni and Rossini, which were well received. Signor Amelias played in his brilliant style on his mandoline, drawing much applause for his masterly rendering of Chopin's Nocturne No. 2, and Rhapsodie Hongroise. Professor Danenberg collaborated with the artists in a well-sustained item, Rossini's William Tell. Several charming Italian songs were rendered by the prima donna at the conclusion of the concert, which was signalled by much well-merited applause.

fact of the matter, of course, is that far too little provision is made for children's amusements. The Colony is shamefully off so far as playgrounds are concerned. Perhaps some day somebody will give the little ones a thought. If not, we cannot really blame the kiddies for making the best of things by playing in the streets; can we?

TRAMCAR INCIDENT.

BRITISHER SUMMONED FOR ASSAULT.

Omar Ismail, a clerk employed at the International Bank, to-day summoned A. Grunitt, before Mr. N. L. Smith, for assault.

Mr. Leo d'Almada represented the complainant. In evidence, the complainant said that on the 26th ultimo he boarded a tramcar near the King Edward Hotel to return to his house near the Racecourse for dinner. The defendant, who was in front of him, got on to the footplate, thus preventing him from getting into the car. He did not notice if there were any ladies in the car. He followed the defendant in going up to the top deck of the car and took a seat adjacent to that occupied by defendant. As soon as he had taken his seat the defendant turned round and remarked to witness: "That was to teach you manners."

Continuing, the complainant said that when he boarded the car he did not know that the defendant was wilfully obstructing him by standing on the footplate. When the defendant made the foregoing remark, witness turned round and asked him what he meant by it.

"Oh," the defendant replied, "I have noticed you several times jumping into the tramcar in the same way. You must show some respect to me because I am an older man."

"But I did not do anything wrong," urged the complainant.

"Oh, do shut up," rejoined the defendant.

"Why should I shut up?" the complainant asked. "Why should I, when I had not done anything wrong?"

"Will you shut up?"

"Why should I?"

At which, the complainant told his Worship, the defendant dealt him a back-handed slap over his right temple. There then proceeded an altercation, in which he made several unsuccessful efforts to get the defendant to reveal his name, in order that a summons might be taken out for assault. At length, when the defendant refused to give his name, the complainant alighted from the car when it was opposite No. 2 Police Station, and together with the defendant, who had also alighted from the car, he went into the charge room and had a long wait for Sergeant in charge, who had gone off to dinner. In the interval, the defendant made the remark that in England if a youngster did not show more respect than the complainant had to him, he could be smacked. At this one of the complainant's friends who had accompanied him to the Station in the capacity of witness told the defendant that he ought to be ashamed of himself for hitting a youngster like the complainant. The defendant then said: "If you don't shut up I'll strangle you."

In further evidence, the complainant stated that the Sergeant returned to the Station in about twenty minutes, and asked the defendant for his name. He obtained it, and the present summons was then taken out at the Central Police Station.

His Worship (to defendant): Is this a true story?

The defendant:—No, it was not a true story.

Defendant then proceeded to make his statement, which was that his intention in standing on the footplate and preventing the complainant from getting in, was to allow some ladies to get in to the car first. Before the car came to a stop at the stopping point in front of the King Edward Hotel, he jumped on to the footplate, and holding on to the railing in this way prevented the complainant, who had also jumped up beside after him, from getting in before the ladies.

The defendant added that when they were in the Police Station he heard the complainant make the remark that it was of no use to endeavour to apologise now.

Mr. U. Omar, one of the witnesses mentioned by the complainant, was called into the witness box. He stated that he was "on the top deck of the car when the complainant and the defendant came up." He was under the impression at first that they were engaged in an argument—a friendly one, he had thought, when he perceived the continual sniffs on the face of the complainant. He saw the defendant touch the complain-

MISS TEMPEST LOSES A KITCHEN.

A difficult thing to do, but Miss Tempest has done it. Somehow, she has still a hotel lounge and a garden, but her kitchen has vanished. It is customary for dramatic stars to lose diamonds or valuable dogs, and though one may suspect the hand of the Press agent, there is nothing inherently impossible in the occurrence, but to lose a kitchen, as Oscar Wilde says, "looks like carelessness."

Enquiries elicited the fact that the kitchen, or to be quite accurate, the servants' hall in "Annabelle" could not be found when the play was put into rehearsal at Shanghai. There had been several thefts since Calcutta, curtains, hangings, valuable properties, even ladies' dresses and men's clothes, hats and boots having disappeared from time to time, so an inventory of the entire set of productions in the Tempest repertory was made at Peking—it was checked at Hongkong, but in Shanghai, when the crate in which "Annabelle" is carried was opened one entire scene—the second act—had disappeared!

The loss is a serious one, so if anyone finds a kitchen knocking about and returns it to Miss Tempest, she will be more than grateful. It will be easily recognised: the colour is yellow, the walls are plain, there is a window at the back and on one side a huge macaw on a pole; on the other, a canary in a cage—symbols of the domestic pets of the former cook possibly.

ant somewhere near his right eye with the back of his hand. He accompanied the parties to the Police Station, and while there the following dialogue took place:

Witness:—You ought to be ashamed of yourself for hitting a boy not half your size.

Defendant:—Do you know I am a Britisher, that I can slap anyone who does not show respect to me? In England they slap boys who do not show respect to older people.

Witness:—You may be a Britisher, but you cannot do what you like here.

Defendant:—Shut up; if you don't do so, I'll strangle you.

The defendant asked the witness if he did not incite the complainant to take up the attitude he adopted on the car.

Witness denied this allegation. He said that he only got up after the blow was struck, and it was then only to advise the complainant to get the defendant's name with a view to summoning him afterwards.

In the witness box, the defendant denied that he assaulted the complainant. He only brushed him with the back of his hand.

Mr. d'Almada:—You say the complainant attempted to get into the car before you?

Defendant:—Yes.

And that annoyed you very much?—It did not exactly annoy me; it annoyed the ladies.

Did the ladies complain to you?—They complained to me.

And you did not have the decency to ask for the ladies' names and addresses?—I did not ask for that.

You do not even know where they are?—No.

You know very well that when you bring up a case you have got to bring your witnesses? I put it to you that the car was in motion when you got on to it?

Yes.

The complainant also got into the car when it was still in motion?—Yes.

I am afraid that was impossible. You said you were standing on the footplate and hanging on to the railings to prevent the complainant from getting in. There was room enough for six persons to stand on the footplate at one time.

You purposely stood on the platform to prevent the defendant from getting in before the ladies?—Yes.

In further cross-examination, the defendant said that he did not assault the complainant when he touched his face with his hand. He admitted that he slapped the complainant because he was a youngster, but if a man of his size were concerned he would not go to that extent—he would turn round and ask him to fight.

TO-DAY MISCELLANY.

The National Liberal Federation is a machine which the Liberal party owes to Mr. Chamberlain. In mid-Victorian times people who had a new social or political idea usually planted it in Manchester, but Manchester lost influence in Liberalism when she rejected Mr. Bright, and in 1877, when the National Liberal Federation was formed, Birmingham was, as indeed she has been in the thirties of this century, the spiritual home of all Radicals and Non-conformists. In 1883 the Birmingham Liberal Association had been formed on a new plan. After the Liberal defeats of 1874 other towns hastened to adopt the system which had saved the Liberal party in Birmingham, and three years later a large number of the new Liberal Associations were welded into a Federation, with Mr. Chamberlain as president. The first secretary of Federation was Mr. Schnadhorst, whose name continues to resound through English politics to this very day. Only recently Mr. Garvin's political notes in the Observer were full of allusion to Schnadhorst and the Schnadhorstian spirit.

The man who became immortal as the first and the greatest political organiser England has known had been a draper. He first found his *velvet* during the Nonconformist agitation against Mr. Forster's Education Act. Dr. Crosskey, the eminent and militant divine of those days, writes in 1870:—"Went with Dale (Dr. Dale) to a small draper's shop and engaged its owner, Mr. Schnadhorst, for a part of his time daily. This was the first introduction of Mr. Schnadhorst into public life." The new Liberal Federation was gravely distressed by Lord Hartington and the Whigs, and the Tories, after going the length of questioning its legality in the House, proceeded with all possible speed to copy it in the National Union of Conservative Associations. Meanwhile the name of the first secretary added eminently to the sauce of politics in the eighties, and nothing could have added to the delight of the Tories or to the embarrassment of the Liberals when Lord Randolph Churchill referred to him all through a public speech as "Mr. Schnadhorst." The Federation with Schnadhorst at its elbow, gave an important turn to English history when it clung to Mr. Gladstone and forsook Mr. Chamberlain on the Home Rule issue.

A place in the great anthology of cricket is assured for Robert Abel's recent summing up of C. J. Kortright. "Give him a small bottle of champagne, a few biscuits, a wind behind him, and he was the fastest bowler in the world. Within limits, libations have their place in cricket. The great 'W.G.' declared that inveterate smoking ruined far more cricketers than moderate drinking, and in the fine old days a dinner 'was generally one of the 'side bets' of a match, and many a bottle of claret was emptied in toasting King Willow. Abel's epigram has its partners. There was the immortal saying of Shakespeare—going out to resume his innings after lunch—A cup of tea about half past four, please." More in keeping with Kortright's suggested diet is the story of Harry Jupp when, at a match in Staffordshire, a patron of the game suggested a preliminary champagne and self-

—Thank you, Mr. Jupp, I always found champagne good enough by itself." Martin McIntyre was another who objected to over-much dilution, especially on Australian tours, where hospitality was generous. Once he disobeyed orders and stayed out late, but he was ready for the projected wiggling in the morning. "Good morning, sir. McIntyre has just been talking to himself, and won't let it occur again." There is a darker side to all this—promising careers ruined by excess, and so forth. But who looks on the dark side at the beginning of a new season?

DEGREE FOR MR. J. H. THOMAS.

In connection with the Cambridge May Week celebrations, and the installation of Mr. Balfour as Chancellor, Cambridge conferred a number of honorary degrees. Among the recipients were the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Lord Bunsford, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Donald Macleod and Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Labour leader.

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WHIST DRIVES & THE LAW.
Though, strictly speaking, promoters of whist drives are liable to be prosecuted for unlawful gaming, it is not likely that this form of enjoyment will be interfered with. Sometimes however, action is deemed necessary, and several fines for "gaming by holding whist drives" have been inflicted in the past, while recently two promoters were dealt with in this way at Blackpool. Every week a number of public whist drives are advertised in London. The charge for

admission is usually about 2s., and in some instances the "top" prize is as much as £50. An official at Scotland Yard said to a *London News* representative, "As a rule, we do not interfere with whist drives, although we have practically established that they are illegal. If they are conducted properly, if the value of the prizes is reasonable, and if no other game of chance is played in the guise of a whist drive, we take no action unless it is forced upon us, for we have no desire to be grandmotherly."

NEW YORK DANCE HALLS.

A BAPTIST PASTOR'S CHARGES.

The Rev. John Roach Straton, pastor of the fashionable Calvary Baptist Church, has become in a night one of the chief figures in the controversy between the police and the Public Prosecutor as to the prevalence of vice in New York City.

In the course of a widely-advertised sermon which he preached on Sunday the Rev. J. Straton told in graphic detail of visits which he and some friends paid to well-known dance halls and cabarets, frequented by women of the underworld, where liquor flowed freely in spite of prohibition restrictions. His descriptions of existing conditions, and his allegations that police protection is purchased on the basis of monthly payments, made, he says, on information gathered from the women, have caused a profound sensation.

The pastor's declaration that in the few dance halls visited he found more young men and women than in all the churches in New York is calculated to focus the attention of other clergy on the existing conditions. Nothing approaching the outspoken charges of Mr. Straton has been heard in a New York pulpit since the famous sermons many years ago of Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, which resulted in an investigation into the New York Police Department and the conviction of many men high in that organization.

Mr. Straton condemned in scathing terms modern dances and dress styles of the women, and the practices of the so-called hostesses of the dance halls, whom he charged with being actually procurers for wealthy patrons willing to pay. He said he had no difficulty in gaining admission to these places, which he visited in evening clothes under the guidance of a chauffeur, who acted as sponsor with the doorman, arranging that the clergyman's party should be entertained "properly." At one place, Mr. Straton said, the bill for one round of seven Scotch "highballs" [whisky and soda] served to his party was nearly £5, out of which the women who had joined the table at the suggestion of the waiter admitted that they would receive a share.

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NOTICES

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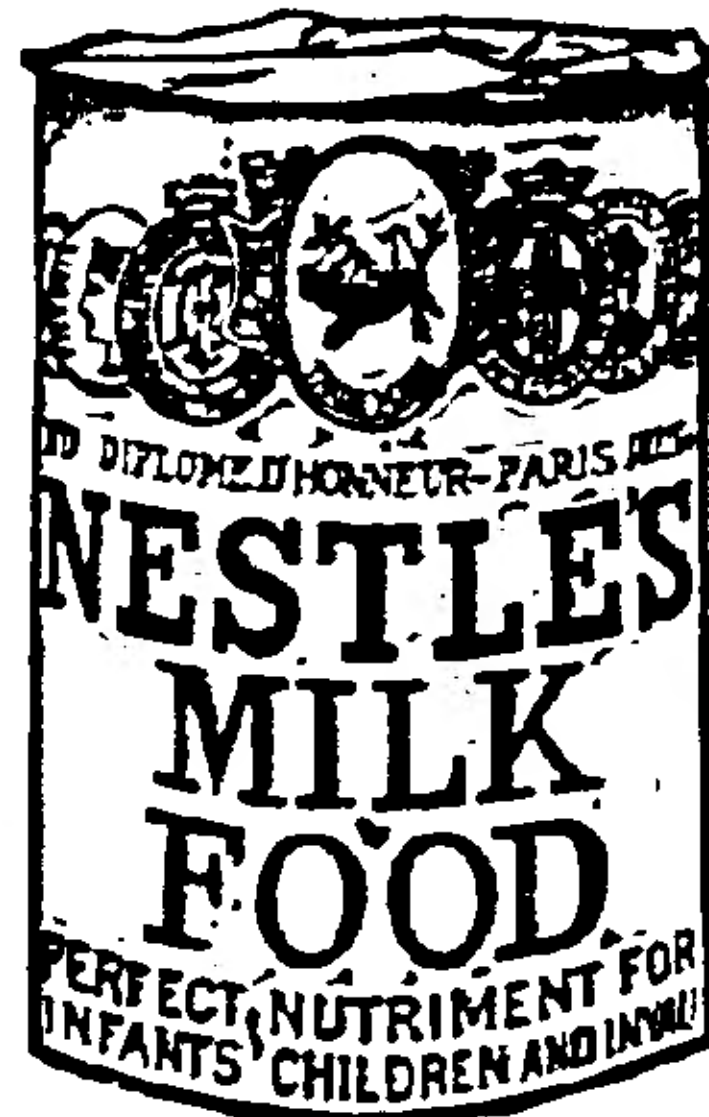
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BANK CLERKS' SALARIES.

PROPOSED MINIMUM.

In a statement to the press on the inequitable and inadequate pay of bank clerks Mr. F. C. Clegg, president of the Bank Officers' Guild, says—

It cannot be argued that British banking is not in a position to pay adequate salaries to the bank man. The wealth and unassailable position of the banks is unquestionable, and there is strong evidence of secret reserves, which means that net profits are much greater than appears in the balance-sheet. The rise in the cost of living is admitted from Government statistics to be 125 per cent. on all articles, and in the case of some foodstuffs 132 per cent. Few if any of the banks have raised the salaries of their employees even 100 per cent. over the 1914 rates, and those rates even in 1914 were on a very low scale. The other day the colliery clerks of Lancashire and Cheshire were put upon a wage basis of £295 a year, all in, at the age of 25. Recently a prominent Lancashire bank, in response to a request from the whole of their

staffs for a perfectly reasonable scale of salaries, offered a scale of salaries which to the man of 25 years means £190.

I have no desire to draw invidious comparisons between the standard of education and the importance of the contribution to society of the bank clerk and the colliery clerk, but, presuming them to be equal, the necessities of the bank clerk are at any rate equal to those of the colliery clerk. A policeman is paid something like £4. 8s. per week for an eight hours service per day, in addition to his uniform and medical attendance, and can retire on pension many years earlier than the bank clerk. The building trade in one area of Lancashire has granted to the skilled worker £4. 10s. per week. The Bank Officers' Guild (the National Association of Bank Employees), representing 19,000 members, desires a minimum living wage starting at £120 per year, increasing to £260 at 25 years' service; and, taking into account the cost of living and the position the bank clerk is supposed to occupy, it is modest in the extreme, and compares unfavourably with many rates ruling in industry.

NOTICES

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Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 3
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Dec. 16	Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic crossing, as the date of departure from Hongkong is dependent on the date of the Atlantic crossing. The date of the Atlantic crossing can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via U.S.S.B. steamers. Freight and cargo rates to Europe, London, and elsewhere. Passage orders issued here will cover all such requirements.

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SHIMIZU MARU	22,000	17th June
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YOKO MARU	2,000	11th Aug.
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"HICHO"	JULY 10TH.
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Mitsuki M.	O. S. K.	June 17
Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	June 17
West Hixton	L. A. Co.	June 17
Van Waerwyck	J. C. J. L.	June 17
Nallor	P. & O.	June 18
Crosskeys	A. L.	June 18
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	June 18
Havre M.	O. S. K.	June 19
Nile	C. M. Co.	June 19
Toyooka M.	N. Y. K.	June 20
Paris	D. & Co.	June 20
Maquan	F. W. Co.	June 20
Taraga M.	N. Y. K.	June 21
Ionium	A. L.	June 22
Waban	N. Y. K.	June 23
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	June 23
E. Trader	S. & D.	June 23
Amaron M.	O. S. K.	June 27
Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	June 27
Africa M.	O. S. K.	June 28
Wytherville	A. L.	June 29
Tajima M.	N. Y. K.	June 30
Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	July 1
Cadaretta	R. D. Co.	July 1
Karmala	P. & O.	July 1
Katori M.	N. Y. K.	July 2
Abercos	A. L.	July 4
Madras	P. & O.	July 4
Katori M.	N. Y. K.	July 4
Deucalion	B. L.	July 5
Seattle M.	O. S. K.	July 8
Persia M.	T. K. K.	July 8
Tokio M.	N. Y. K.	July 9
Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	July 9
Highe	R. D. Co.	July 10
West Ira	R. D. Co.	July 10
Kathlanba	B. L.	July 10
Himalaya M.	O. S. K.	July 11
Persia	D. & Co.	July 11
Himalaya M.	O. S. K.	July 11
Endicott	A. L.	July 16
West Montaji	L. A. Co.	July 17
Arizona M.	O. S. K.	July 17
St. Albans	P. & O.	July 20
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	July 21
China	C. M. Co.	July 22
West Iran	F. W. Co.	July 25
Pawlet	A. L.	July 26
Lowther C.	D. & Co.	July 26
Mexico M.	O. S. K.	July 26
Graced	R. D. Co.	Aug. 3
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	Aug. 10
Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	Aug. 11
Elkton	A. L.	Aug. 12
Nanking	C. M. Co.	Aug. 19

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Takasang	J. M. Co.	June 16
Chunyang	J. M. Co.	June 16
Penang M.	N. Y. K.	June 16
Haogang	J. M. Co.	June 17
Sosho M.	O. S. K.	June 17
Sunning	B. & S.	June 17
Borneo M.	O. S. K.	June 17
Taiwan M.	N. Y. K.	June 18
Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	June 18
Halibong	D. L. Co.	June 18
Kueichow	B. & S.	June 18
Wingsang	J. M. Co.	June 19
Doylestown	P. M. Co.	June 19
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Ito's	P. & O.	June 19
Kumsang	J. M. Co.	June 20
Kosoku M.	O. S. K.	June 20
Esang	J. M. Co.	June 20
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	June 21
Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	June 21
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Yatshing	J. M. Co.	June 24
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"ABERCOS"	July 4	4th.
"PAWLET"	July 25th.	25th.

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NELLORE	7,000	18 June, noon	Singapore, Pang, Cbo, Bombay, Port Said, Marseilles & London
KARMALA	9,000	1st July	M's, Ldon & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

ITOLA	5,300	19 June, 1 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore
MADRAS	6,900	4th July	Penang & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	20th July	Meibourne via Sandakan Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
EASTERN	4,000	13th Aug.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

G. APCAR	4,600	16 June, 8 a.m.	Shanghai & Kobe.
DEVANHA	8,100	21 June, noon	Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama.

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KASHIMA M. (Calling Manila & Keelung) Mon., 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU Sun., 27th June, at noon.

KAMO MARU Friday, 9th July, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TURUGA MARU Monday, 21st June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via S'pore, Cbo, Suez & Port Said.

TOKIWA MARU Friday, 9th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYOOKA MARU Sunday, 25th June.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU Beginning of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAJIMA MARU Friday, 13th June.

YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 2nd July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

DELAGIA MARU Sunday, 27th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU Monday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

IYO MARU Friday, 13th June, at 11 a.m.

DURBAN MARU Sunday, 27th June.

PENANG MARU Thursday, 24th June.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	To
Typhoon	Java	in port	19th June	Japan.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

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For Freight and Passage apply to the

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Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYRE MARU" (Call Marseilles) Saturday, 19th June.

"HIMALAYA MARU" (Call Marseilles) Sunday, 11th July.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"SEATTLE MARU" Thursday, 9th July.

"MEXICO MARU" Beginning of August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

"GANGES MARU" Friday, 31st June.

"BURMA MARU" Middle of July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" Friday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" Thursday, 17th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan

and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"ARABIA MARU" Thursday, 28th June.

"ARIZONA MARU" Saturday, 17th July.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" Saturday, 26th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"KIOGOKU MARU" (Yokohama, Kobe) Wednesday, 23rd June.

"BORNEO MARU" (Mojji) Thursday, 17th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 17th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrived Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	6th July	10th July

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Telephone No. 35. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON & HAMBURG	"KATHLAMBA"	10th July.

For particulars of sailing-shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton. General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

NEW YORK

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

about End of July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "PERSIA"

Sailing on or about 20th June.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 11th July.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING TO

LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 12th August.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN, S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 27th June.

For JAVA, "HOKUTO MARU"

Sailing on or about 27th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

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Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and APCAR Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hangsang	Thurs., 17th June at d'light.
MANILA	Wingsang	Sat., 19th June at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Mon., 30th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Sun., 20th June at d'light.
KOBE	Yatsing	Thurs., 24th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passengers accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "CHUNSHANG" will be despatched on or about June 16th, for JAVA PORTS via SINGAPORE, PENANG, BELAWAN & DELI.

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about June 20th, for the Straits and Calcutta.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading (Transshipment at Singapore) to RANGOON, PORTS SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and CALCUTTA.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sunning	17th June at noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, N'CHUANG & TIENSIN	Kueichow	19th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	19th June at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chinhua	22nd June at 11 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Suiyang	22nd June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	24th June at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Hongkong via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong June, 16, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 12th June at 2 p.m.
Haihong	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 22nd June at 2 p.m.
Hailong	J. S. Thomson	FRI., 25th June at 2 p.m.

Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (in the Bixie Pier)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DEUCALION" via Suez 5th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change with our notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO., LTD., Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKITA M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 16th May, and is expected here on the 5th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. DURBAN M. (Hamburg Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 8th May and is expected here on the 18th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYAMA M. (Hamburg Line) left Antwerp for this port via Suez on the 16th May, and is expected here on the 27th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. ATSUTA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 23rd May and is expected here on the 30th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIN-I M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 3rd June, and is expected here on the 13th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KIMI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 2nd June and is expected here on the 20th June.

The s.s. METHVEN left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai on the 30th May, and is due here on or about the 23rd June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAJIMA M. (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai, on the 11th June and is expected here on the 20th June.

The T. K. K. s.s. KIYO M. arrived at Yokohama on the 11th instant, from Valparaiso and other South American ports, and San Francisco, will sail on the 15th instant, and is due at Hongkong on the 29th instant.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAJAN M. (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 12th June, and is expected here on the 17th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYOOKA M. (New York Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 14th June, and is expected here on the 18th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 11th June, and is expected here on the 20th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NAGANOM. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon, Penang and Singapore on the 13th June, and is expected here on the 30th June.

The P. & O. s.s. NELLORE left Shanghai for this port on the 14th instant at 10.30 a.m., and is due here on the 17th instant at about 6 a.m.

The R. M. S. s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Yokohama, on 14th June p.m., left there 15th June noon, and is due at Kobe on 16th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. IYO MARU (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 13th June and is expected here on the 17th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIDZUOKA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez, on the 12th June, and is expected here on the 22nd July.

The P. & O. s.s. DEVANHA, left Singapore for this Port on the 15th instant at 7 a.m. with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 20th instant at about 6 a.m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Ecuador—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Beault, Rev. M. O. Callaghan, Miss A. Cole, Miss M. E. Callen, Capt. C. R. Cordon, Mr. E. O. Drake, Mr. H. J. Dicks, Mrs. E. B. Pitch, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fahlgren, Master F. W. Fahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Farlow, Mr. J. Fyfe, Capt. P. Fraals, Miss A. Galt, Mrs. John Haines, Mr. P. P. Herriek, Miss J. Houtz, Mr. C. M. Holloway, Mrs. A. D. Humphreys and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hawley and infant, Mr. J. Kottlinger, Mr. Geo. Kirkham, Mrs. H. Lamont, Miss K. Lamont, Mr. W. B. Lunt, Mr. A. C. Moody, Mrs. B. S. Marlett, Capt. H. L. Morton, Mr. H. McKinley, Mrs. F. F. Mc



HER PAGE



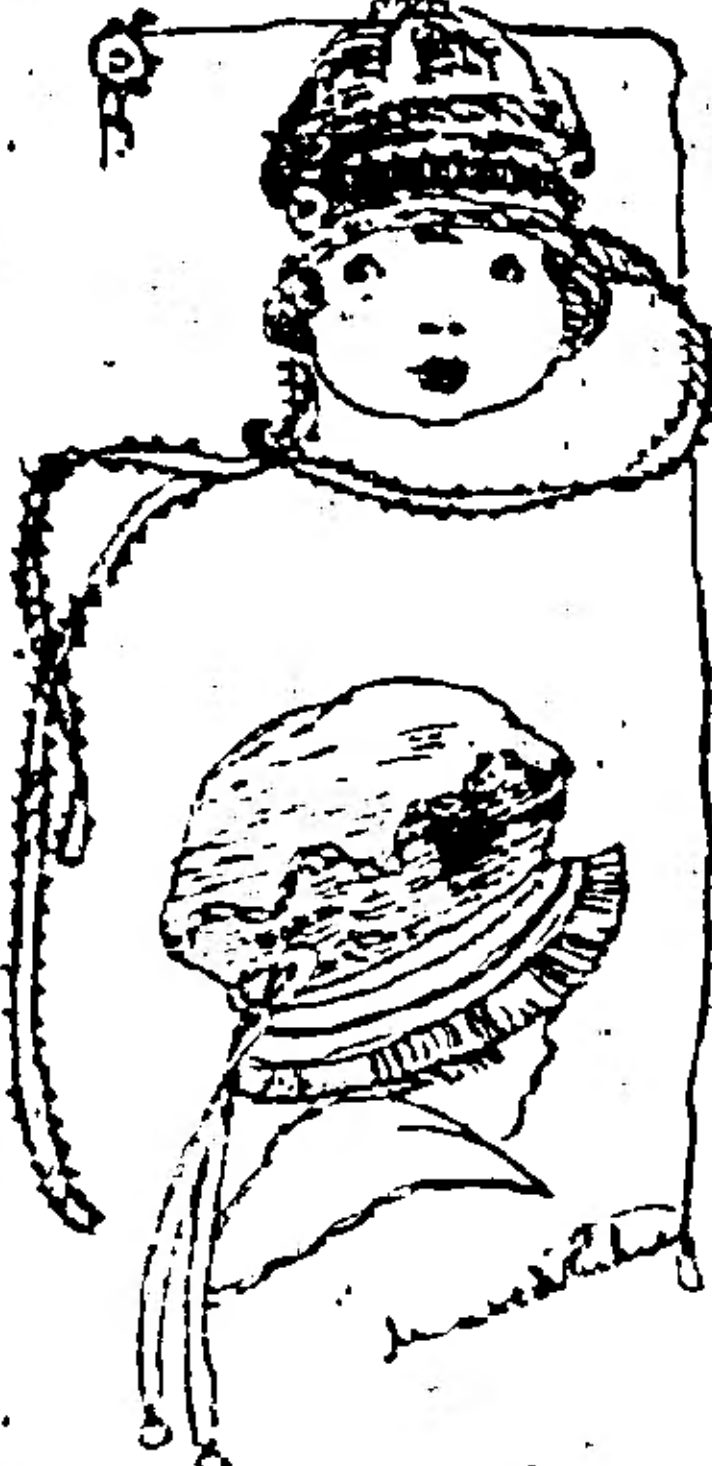
SHIRAZI AND FISH-SKIRT
This dress is a masterpiece of design and style. It is made of a fine material and is very comfortable to wear. The skirt is very full and the hat is very large. The dress is very elegant and is suitable for all occasions.



TWO HOUSES
This dress is a masterpiece of design and style. It is made of a fine material and is very comfortable to wear. The skirt is very full and the hat is very large. The dress is very elegant and is suitable for all occasions.



REPLETES AND SASHES
This dress is a masterpiece of design and style. It is made of a fine material and is very comfortable to wear. The skirt is very full and the hat is very large. The dress is very elegant and is suitable for all occasions.



FOR VERY LITTLE PERSONS
This dress is a masterpiece of design and style. It is made of a fine material and is very comfortable to wear. The skirt is very full and the hat is very large. The dress is very elegant and is suitable for all occasions.



SPRING CAPE
This dress is a masterpiece of design and style. It is made of a fine material and is very comfortable to wear. The skirt is very full and the hat is very large. The dress is very elegant and is suitable for all occasions.



AN INTERESTING SUIT
This dress is a masterpiece of design and style. It is made of a fine material and is very comfortable to wear. The skirt is very full and the hat is very large. The dress is very elegant and is suitable for all occasions.

Designs of the Moment.

A well-known dressmaker has just shown a new collection of dresses. There were some particularly graceful and beautiful models, all exceptionally womanly in style. Colour was used generously, but with restraint and in harmony rather than in contrast. There were several good black dresses, one, an afternoon dress in black charmeuse with a cross-over bodice and long sleeves. The open front was filled up with white lace, and white lace fell over the hand from the sleeve. The skirt was entirely black, draped on both sides and narrowing towards the hem. It was the line of the dress and its extreme simplicity made it most attractive. A black tulle evening dress with a jet bodice was equally successful; this, too, showed draped sides over a tight underskirt scalloped round the edge; the short sleeves were of white tulle, and a long band of jet about five inches wide was passed round the waist to hang from the front to the edge of the skirt and beyond. An afternoon dress in organdie was charming. It was in China blue with a gold thread forming stripes round the figure. The back and the front were straight panels; the sides showed some fulness which was caught into gathers at the hem, thus giving a billowy note to the draperies. The bodice was straight and simple, with slightly low neck and short sleeves, and with it was worn a hat of feathers in the same colour, uncured and forming a fringe round the crown. Sashes and side draperies were to be seen on most of the models. The sashes were looped and tied in various ways, and the draperies were placed well below the hips, so that the line of the figure was not spoiled. Sleeves were of all lengths—long short, and half-way. Low necks general. There was a beautiful tea-gown in silver and turquoise tissue interwoven; it was draped closely to the figure, suggesting, but never disclosing, the lines. From the shoulders behind floated a little crepe de Chine garment in the same blue, and round the decollete was a tiny collar of chinchilla.

ORGANDIE.

Organdie is to be one of the features of summer dresses. Not only will it be used for dresses themselves, but every kind of collar, fichu, cuff, gilet, and sash will be made of it. It will line washes and also little silk coats, and even the flowing silk mantles which are to be worn over after-

noon dresses this season. Fashion has decided that women shall not go out without some sort of outdoor garment over their dresses. Consequently all sorts of little cloaks in taffetas, crepe de Chine, and satin crepe are being made. One model showed a perfectly plain length of material passed round the shoulders and fastened at the throat so that it falls behind into an open hood and floats from the shoulders. It is beautifully lined, with no pretensions to utility, and it needs a great deal of wearing. Scotch plaids, or rather a misinterpretation of Scotch plaids, in silk jerseys and satins are popular for little afternoon dresses. They lend themselves well to pleated skirts and plain bodices with long sleeves, and round the waist a narrow belt in shiny leather. They can be bright in colour or sober and discreet. They can be plain at the neck or have a lingerie collar; in fact, they are practical, neat, and smart.

STYLE IN HATS.

Nothing in fashion varies from week to week so much as the shape and style of hats; never have they been so expensive; yet there is no falling off in smartness, and today, as always, a Paris hat worn as it only is worn in Paris is the most striking feature of French fashion. Speaking broadly, taffetas and straw together are generally used. The colours, various and bright, run from bright scarlet or green to the soberer browns and blues. Taffeta hats with brims are being made in all kinds of shapes. Some are suggestive of the poke bonnet and may be trimmed with uncured feathers or straw flowers, or the only trimming may be the veil. Here again, colours vary, and it is usual to have two colours to form the hat.

Lace hats in metal lace, in Chantilly, black or white, show unlined crowns just stiff enough to keep their shape, and stiffened brims lightly sewn with flowers. There is a model in beige lace sewn with yellow buttercups and daisies, and another in silver lace with small faded blue flowers. The French milliner's triumph is that she always adapts her hats to suit her customers and never insists that a woman should buy a hat as she finds it. She studies the effect of any hat on the wearer, and then proceeds to modify the brim or the crown, or the trimming or whatever the

weak point may be. Herein lies the success of a really good Paris hat.

The favourite lace of the year is Chantilly. It may be black or white or faintly gold. It is used for dresses, hats, and sunshades. It is also used to replace the crepe veil of a woman in mourning, in which case it falls to the waist, and covers the eyes in front. Another use for Chantilly is to wear it as a cloak over a summer dress. This fashion is one of the most charming of the year, graceful, simple, and at the same time luxurious.

Handbags are works of art. They are various in shape, but the most popular kind are rather wide and short, with an ivory or tortoiseshell mount, and the bag itself of Chinese or Japanese embroidery on a foundation of some self-colour, and with a silk handle. Purse, large and small, are also made of these old embroidery. Indian cashmires are used for the same purpose; in fact, any rare bit of material or embroidery can be used to make a bag, and if properly mounted and lined will look very well and give a rich note of colour to a costume.

INSECT PENDANTS.

The universal head neck-chain has a rival in the chain of coloured suede from which hangs a most realistic winged insect, a beetle or a dragon fly. The wings are a most exquisite piece of work, and the colouring very beautiful. It seems, however, that such a pendant would not be likely to have a very long life, judging from the accidents that happen to even the strongest neck-chains.

GRIMACING FOR BEAUTY. Grimacing is a new beauty exercise. Movement is life, says the specialist who has evolved the theory. Under his direction, instead of cultivating an expressionless face, as most beauty doctors urge, you do certain exercises for invigorating the muscles of the face and throat every day. The treatment, it is claimed, gives an air of youth, for by proper stretching or grimacing, the lines on either side of the chin, which are the first to indicate age, grow more imperceptible. But the idea of being caught doing your grimacing exercises in a spare moment in a restaurant or theatre is rather terrible, isn't it?

JOTTINGS.

EXTRAVAGANT BATHS.

Coloured bath crystals are the latest extravagance of the woman of fashion. These are contained in a cut-glass vase, and must match the colour scheme of the bath-room. Many women seem to be more extravagant over their bath-rooms than their bondoires these days.

SPANISH FASHIONS COMING IN.

Spanish fashions continue to grow in favour in Paris. A very pretty new notion is for a bridal veil to be arranged to stand out above the hair like a great Spanish comb. The veil is quite plain, and is held in place by a wreath of orange blossom. The veil does not cover the crown of the head, but allows the hair to be seen, and stands up in wide plaits which reach their fullest width at the centre of the back.

HALF-AND-HALF LINGERIE.

Amongst the trousseau destined for a society bride recently was what is best described by being called half-and-half lingerie. In this case the garments were of pale blue, and the corresponding tone in pink, joined midway by an openwork stitch. The effect was quite pretty, though it sounds a peculiar idea. Quite an original way of using up bargain lengths of crepe de Chine or washing silk.

JOTTINGS.

SLIPPER FEATURES.

Metal cloth is the popular choice for evening slippers. The straps are complicated and oddly cut. The buckles are either placed where the straps cross or at the toe. They are generally made of French rhinestones.

SASH JUMPERS.

The jumper which ends by being gathered into a folded sash which expands into two big loops at either side is a charming addition to one's summer wardrobe provided one is sufficiently slim to stand the added width it gives. It is quite a good idea for freshening up a jumper one is rather tired of.

THOSE FUNNY PANNIERS.

When the pannier draperies of your dancing frock look as if the dressmaker had forgotten to catch the skirt up to the waist, on each side, the new plan is to have a little bag of the same material as the gown hung by ribbons in the opening. The bag is only just large enough to take puff, handkerchief and a small purse. This saves you from having to carry a bag. It is a natural consequence of these styles; elderly women will remember the sacks by way of pockets which their grandmothers used to wear along round the waist beneath voluminous skirts.

DRESS ACCORDING TO TYPE

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

Which type of beauty are you? There are six distinct types and each looks best in certain colours and styles. The clever woman recognises her own type and selects not only her clothes, but also her backgrounds to set off her type.

These are the six types: The ash blonde has light brown hair that is not at all golden, and blue or grey eyes with dark brows and lashes. The flaxen blond has very pale flaxen hair, delicate skin and blue eyes. She is loveliest in filmy black. She can wear navy, white with vivid red touches, dainty pinks. Evening gowns of white tulle and silver become her enchantingly. She should always look a white gardenia, or a splendid scarlet flower, or violets in her coat front, to lend her beauty definition. Then there is the golden girl, with real gold in her hair and eyes of blue or grey. With this vivid golden hair the skin is usually fresh and fair, or softly olive with a rose tint underneath and the golden girl can wear any colour. Everything becomes her. The Titian girl is more limited; her red hair demands special consideration. All the browns are hers, the yellows, and she can wear navy. But of pale blues, certain pinks and red she must beware.

The next type is the type of brown hair and blue eyes. There are a dozen variations of this type and most colours become it. Grey is particularly becoming, and shades of lilac and heliotrope. Navy of course—everybody can wear navy which is one reason for its unfailing popularity when all other shades come and go in fashion. The Spanish brunette has almost black hair, very dark eyes and a slightly olive complexion; she has to beware of faded or drab colours but looks well in vivid tints, in white and in black when it is relieved with some bright colour in sash or flower. Lastly, the grey-haired type and this type must be dressed-up to most of all. If the colouring of skin and eyes are fresh, grey hair can be very distinguished, and all shades except brown or tans will be found becoming. Carise is wonderful with grey hair; so is emerald green if the wearer is young enough. etc.

JOTTINGS.

BELT OF THE MOMENT.

To be chic and up-to-date you should wear a very narrow belt made of toile cre and buckled in front. They can be got in bright colours of every hue. One very smart one seen, was made in black with small patterns cut out of it, and the pale grey lining showing through, so that it had the effect of an embroidery design.

SILVER SUNSHADES.

It only wants the sun to shine to bring out the wonderful gold and silver sunshades that are to be the sensation of the summer season. Already there are to be seen in London, where they are pronounced as great a vogue as they have enjoyed on the Riviera. Made of cloth of gold or silver, richly brocaded in big floral patterns, the effect is dazzling when the sun strikes them, and no better background can be imagined for the lovely black lace dresses which one wears, are going to carry all before them throughout the summer season.

FAMOUS CINEMA STARS:

1: MISS MARY PICKFORD.



Miss Mary Pickford, the beautiful cinema star, is here seen taking tea in a cozy corner of her home in California.

Children's

OUTFITTING SUMMER.

1920.

All the goods in this department are of a particularly dainty character. Every garment is exclusive in design and is exceptionally moderate in price.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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LIMITED.

FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B. C. VIA

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

S. S. "MATTAWA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG

ON OR ABOUT THE 26th JUNE.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and

U. S. overland points.

For freight apply to—

P. A. COX,

Acting General Agent.

C. P. O. S. Ltd.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT CO. LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

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Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only).

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

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Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

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Regular monthly service from

Japan ports, Shanghai and Hongkong to

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(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 17th June, 1920, to—

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This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

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Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers:

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Thru B/Ls issued to all Overland Common

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-

GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Tele-

grams are lying here—

Fukui Maru, from Tokio.

Dohongpoo, Dahung Rice

Co., Third Floor Chongwai from

Shanghai.

Burke Ward, Hongkong Hotel,

from Tokio.

Yanalsyue, Hongkong Hotel,

from Tientsin.

Okadashiro, Matsubara Hotel,

from Osaka.

Tongho, No. 9, Eng-ong Str.,

from Amoy.

Ono Passenger, Mishima Maru

to N. Y. K. from Kobe.

1793, 6334, etc., (Cheng Butang

9) Des Vaux Road West) from

Changchow.

Curtis, Craigieburg Hotel, from

Shanghai.

Khajinba, Twohundredtwo

Tongshan, from Amoy.

Leon Care, American Con-

sulate (2), from Kobe.

Ruglis, from Yokohama.

Petrushe, Steamer Africa

Cable 11, from Vladivostok.

Anne, from Shanghai.

Walter Bunker, Carlton Hotel,

from Shanghai.

5478, from Shanghai.

Lodgang, Morrison Hill Road,

from Tientsin.

Yungkannan, Leehing Co.,

from Shanghai.

N. LUND,

Act. Superintendent,

Hongkong, June 10, 1920.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY

Published Annually.

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Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS

for the above Company are

prepared to ACCEPT RISKS

against FIRE at Current Rates.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF

INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 11, Gracechurch

Street, London, E. C. 4.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000

Paid Up Capital £1,000,000

Reserve Fund and Profits £1,000,000

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The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES

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Calcutta

Canton

Cebu

Colon

Hankow

Harbin

Hongkong

Kobe

Lyons

Manila

Peking

Rangoon

Shanghai

Singapore

Tientsin

Yokohama

HONGKONG BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per

cent per annum. Daily Balances, and 3 per

cent per annum on Fixed Deposits for periods of

3 months or upwards on application.

J. J. SANDER,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

東亞銀行有限公司

Head Office

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid up Capital \$2,000,000.00

Directors.

Mr. Hong Wai Tang, Chairman

Mr. Li Kien Shun, Mr. Li Kien Shun

Mr. Kuo Yung Shun, Mr. Kuo Yung Shun

Mr. Kuo Yung Shun, Mr. Kuo Yung Shun

Mr. Kuo Yung Shun, Mr. Kuo Yung Shun

Mr. Kuo Yung Shun, Mr. Kuo Yung Shun

Mr. Kuo Yung Shun, Mr. Kuo Yung Shun

Mr. Kuo Yung Shun, Mr. Kuo Yung Shun

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QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	650
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	395
North China	150
Union	195 sa. 195.200
Yangtze	225
Far Eastern	17 1/2
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	125
H. K. Fire	305
Shipping.	
Douglases	85
H.K. Steamboats	23 1/2
Indos (Prof.)	18
Indos (Def.) L. R.	207 1/2
Shells	200
Ferries	29 1/2
Refineries.	
Sugars	25 1/2
Malabons	56
Mining.	
Kallans	100
Langkats	18
Shanghai Loans	18
Shai Explorations	11 1/2
Ranba	35
Trombe	27 1/2
Ural Caspians	100
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	85
K. Docks	153
Shai Docks	131
N. Engineering	126
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	106
H.K. Hotels	125
L. Invest.	113
H. H. E. Est.	74
K. Loan Lands	49
L. Reclamations	140
West Points	51
Cotton Mills.	
Exos	625
Kung Yiks	64
Leu Kung Mows	1
Oriental	1
Shai Cottons	1350
Yangtze	143
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	5.80 sa. 5.90
China Borneo	81
Do Light	7.10
China Providents	24
Dairy Farms	33
Electric H. K.	25
Electric Macao	6.90
Hongkong Ropes	5.40
Hk. Tramways	70 cts.
Peak Trams	41 1/2
Do. new	10
Steam Laundry	12 1/2
Steel Foundries	5.60
Water-works	11 1/2
Watsons	35
Wm. Powell	
Witmann	

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KAISHA, LTD.

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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
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CO.

THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE
INSURANCE CO.

For Particulars Apply to:—
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"NEARLY A LADY"

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EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.

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Registered and Parcel Mails are
closed 15 minutes earlier than the
time given below unless other-
wise stated, and where mails are
advertised to close at or before
9 a.m. registered and parcel mails
are closed at 5 p.m. on the pre-
vious day.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per PENANG M. 16th
June.
Straits—Per IYO MARU, 17th
June.
Japan—Per TAIAN M. 17th
June.
Shanghai—Per NELLORE, 17th
June.
Shanghai—Per LIDELA TORU,
17th June.
Shanghai—Per SUIYANG, 18th
June.
Bombay—Per TOYOOKA M.,
18th June.
Bombay—Per SHINI M., 19th
June.
Straits—Per DURBAN MARU,
19th June.
Straits—Per DEVANHA, 20th
June.
Manila and Australia—Per NIK-
KO M., 20th June.
Shanghai & Japan—Per TAJI-
MA M., 20th June.
Bombay—Per KIMI M., 20th
June.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via
Takao—Per SOSHU MARU,
17th June, 8 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per
SUNNING, 17th June,
10 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai,
North China and Japan
via Nagasaki, Honolulu,
Canada, United States Central
& South America and
EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO
—Per SHINYO MARU, 17th
June, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.
Saigon—Per TELEMACHUS,
17th June, 3 p.m.
FRIDAY, 18TH JUNE.
Shanghai, North China & Japan
Kobe—Per IYO MARU, 18th
June, 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa—Per
HAIFONG, 18th June, 1 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 15th 11h. 17m.—No return from
Japan at 11h. Pressure has decreased
slightly at Vladivostok, and is
expected to drop at Shanghai, other
characteristic. It remains low over
China generally, and a depression is
situated over S. Manchuria.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 4 a.m. to-day, 1.1 inch
last week January 1st, 0.81 inches.
Average of 20.55 inches.
FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT 4 a.m. TO-MORROW.

Forecast:
S & S.W.
westerly,
1 f.e.w.,
locally,
occasional
rain.
The same as No. 1.
Formosa Channel.
S South coast of China—The same
as No. 1 and Lamook as No. 1.
S South coast of China—The same
as No. 1 and Hainan as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, June 15, 1920.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.
Day On date On date.
at 3 p.m. at 4 a.m. at 9 p.m.
Barometer 29.67 29.65 29.66
Temperature 85 84 83
Humidity 81 84 85
Wind Direction S.S.W. S.S.W. S.W.
Force 1 3 3
Weather c q c q
Rain 0.15 0.00 0.01
Highest open air temperature on 15th 85
lowest 16th 81
H.K. Observatory, June 15, 1920
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

MARU, 30th June, Reg. 8.45
a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
THURSDAY, 1ST JULY.
Shanghai, N. C. Japan via Kobe
—Per ATSUBA M., 1st July,
10 a.m.
SUNDAY, 4TH JULY.
Philippine Islands, Formosa via
Keelung, Shanghai N. China,
Japan via Nagasaki, Canada,
United States, Central and
South America and EUROPE
via VICTORIA—Per KATORI
MARU, 4th July, Reg. 9 a.m.
Letters 9 a.m.

EXCHANGE.

(Quoting Rate closing Rate
on Page 11.)
SELLING.

T.T.	3/8
Demand	3/8 1/2
30 d/s	3/8 1/2
60 d/s	3/8 1/2
4 m/s	3/8 1/2
1/T Shanghai	Nom.
1/T Singapore	151
1/T Japan	152
1/T India	179
Demand, India	179
1/T San Francisco & New York	69
1/T Japan	176
1/T Marks	Nom.
1/T France	9.10
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/8 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/8 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/9
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/9 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco co & New York	70 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	9.70
6 m/s. France	9.90
Demand, Germany	69 1/4
Demand, New York	179
1/T Bombay	179
Demand, Calcutta	179
Demand, Calcutta	145
Demand, Singapore	151
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	69 1/4
Sovereign	5.60 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	38.60
Bar Silver, ready	44
forward	44 1/4
Bank of England rates 7 1/2	
New York/London	3.94

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. pieces	\$2 1/2 dis.
10	\$1 1/2 dis.
5	\$1 dis.
Canton subcoins	\$7 1/4 dis.

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SOLE AGENTS

Mitsui-Bussan Kaisha.

TIDE TABLE.

15th to 21st June 1920.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Time	Height	Height	Time	Height	Height
Tues. 15	7 15	7.5	Mon. 21	8 45	7.5
Wed. 16	8 15	7.5	Tues. 22	9 15	7.5
Thurs. 17	9 15	8.1	Wed. 23	10 15	7.5
Fri. 18	10 15	8.1	Thurs. 24	11 15	7.5
Sat. 19	11 15	8.1	Fri. 25	12 15	7.5
Sun. 20	12 15	8.1	Sat. 26	1 15	7.5
Mon. 21	1 15	8.1	Sun. 27	2 15	7.5

in morning & afternoon.